

The Illustrated
**LONDON
NEWS**

APRIL 1981 75p

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of our health

THE COUNTIES

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The Royal Engagement



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The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

Number 6993 Volume 269 April 1981

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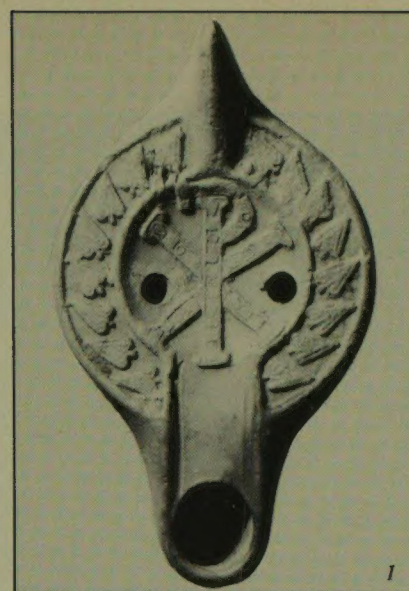
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Subscription rates: 12 issues plus Christmas number. UK and Eire, second class mail £12.50. Overseas, air-speeded delivery £16. ISSN number: 0019-2422

Frequency: monthly plus Christmas number. You can make sure of receiving your copy of *The Illustrated London News* each month by placing a firm order with your newsagent or by taking out a personal subscription. Please send orders for subscriptions to: Subscription Department, 23-29 Emerald Street, London WC1N 3QJ. Telephone 01-404 5531.

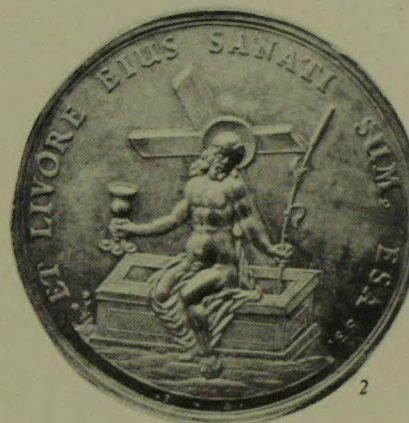
USA agents: British Publications Inc, 11-03 46th Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101, USA; and Expeditors of the Printed Word Ltd, 527 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA. Second class postage paid in New York, NY.

4 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RL



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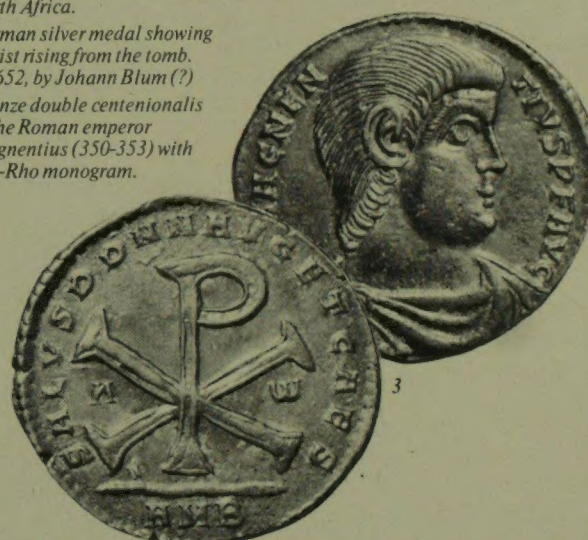
THE EASTER MESSAGE ON COINS AND ANTIQUITIES



1 Chi-Rho monogram on red pottery early Christian lamp from Roman North Africa.

2 German silver medal showing Christ rising from the tomb. c. 1652, by Johann Blum (?)

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ILN'S GUIDE TO EVENTS

★ THEATRE ★

Accidental Death of an Anarchist. The Belt & Braces Company, from the "fringe", has its fun with a play by an Italian dramatist, Dario Fo. *Wyndham's, Charing Cross Rd, WC2.*

Amadeus. Paul Scofield as Mozart's enemy Salieri, in a richly theatrical play by Peter Shaffer, gives an award-winning performance. Peter Hall directs. *Olivier, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1.*

Annie. The most enjoyable American musical for years, about the orphan of the famous comic strip. *Victoria Palace, Victoria St, SW1.*

Balconville. Bilingual Canadian comedy by David Fenario about relationships between neighbours in a Montreal street. *Old Vic, Waterloo Rd, SE1. Mar 31-Apr 11.*

The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas. Adult musical from Broadway about a campaign to close a bordello. Directed by Peter Masterson & Tommy Tune. *Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, WC2.*

The Crucible. The strongest revival yet of Arthur Miller's burning tragedy of the New England terror three centuries ago, transferred from the Cottesloe. *Comedy, Panton St, SW1.*

Dangerous Corner. J. B. Priestley's time play directed by Robert Gillespie with Anthony Daniels, Stacy Dornin & Clive Francis. *Ambassador's, West St, WC2.*

Duet for One. Tom Kempinski's study of two people—a woman violinist disabled by multiple sclerosis & her patient psychiatrist—is both emotionally satisfying & urgently acted by Frances de la Tour & David de Keyser. (Chris Johnston as the psychiatrist Mar 23-Apr 4; Sarah Wynter as the patient Apr 6-20.) *Duke of York's, St Martin's Lane, WC2.*

Educating Rita. Willy Russell's play transferred from The Warehouse. Directed by Mike Ockrent, with Shirin Taylor & Mark Kingston. *Piccadilly, Denman St, W1.*

The Elephant Man. Bernard Pomerance's play, an affecting & ironical study of two men, physician & patient, is the tale of the grotesquely deformed "freak", redoubtably acted by David Schofield, whom Frederick Treves saved from a side-show in the 1880s. *Lyttelton, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1.*

Entertaining Mr Sloane. Joe Orton's comedy directed by Kenneth Williams, with Barbara Windsor. *Lyric, King St, W6. Until Apr 11.*

Evita. Andrew Lloyd Webber & Tim Rice's emotional music drama, directed by Harold Prince. *Prince Edward, Old Compton St, W1.*

The Flying Karamazov Brothers. Four Americans present a vaudeville show of "jugglers & cheap theatrics". *May Fair, Stratton St, W1.*

The Golden Age. New mystery play by A. R. Gurney, set in present-day New York. Directed by Alan Strachan, with Constance Cummings. *Greenwich, Croom's Hill, SE10. Until Apr 11.*

Goose-Pimples. New play devised & directed by Mike Leigh, with Marion Bailey, Jill Baker, Jim Broadbent & Anthony Sher. *Hampstead Theatre Club, Swiss Cottage Centre, NW3. Until end Apr.*
Hamlet. A lucid, forthright production by John Barton, with Michael Pennington's comparable performance of the Prince. *Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. From Apr 6.*

Hansel & Gretel. Last year's production of David Rudkin's play for adults. Directed by Ron Daniels, with Brenda Bruce as the Witch. *The Other Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. From Apr 13.*

Here's A Funny Thing. R. W. Shakespeare's entertainment based on the life & performances of the comedian Max Miller, transferred from the Lyric Studio, with John Bardon as Miller. *Lyric, W6. Apr 13-25.*

I'm Getting My Act Together & Taking it on the Road. Humorous feminist musical from New York about a cabaret actress making a comeback. With Diane Langton. *Apollo, Shaftesbury Ave, W1. From Mar 31.*

It's Magic. Paul Daniels is not only an unusually loquacious conjuror, he is also an exceedingly dextrous one. *Prince of Wales, Coventry St, W1.*

The Life of Galileo. Brecht's long & determined biographical play is graced by a progressively complete performance by Michael Gambon & a full production by John Dexter. *Olivier.*

Macbeth. Mark Cullingham directs this production of Shakespeare's tragedy with Peter Egan in the title role & Kika Markham as Lady Macbeth. *Thorndike, Leatherhead, Surrey. Mar 24-Apr 11.*

Man & Superman. This National Theatre achievement is the entire text of Shaw's play, with the Juan-in-Hell interlude, directed by Christopher Morahan. Exceptional speaking by Daniel Massey, Penelope Wilton & Michael Bryant. *Olivier.*

The Merchant of Venice. Timothy West's Shylock, restrained & concentrated, develops menacingly with the night; the precise production, by Michael Meacham, is in 18th-century costume. *Old Vic. Apr 13-25.*

A Month in the Country. Using a very full Turgenev text, translated by Isaiah Berlin, Peter Gill's sympathetic production is helped by the playing of Francesca Annis, Caroline Langrishe & Ewan Stewart. *Olivier.*

The Mousetrap. Agatha Christie's long-runner, now in its 29th year, kept alive with cast changes. *St Martin's, West St, WC2.*

Moving. A comedy by Stanley Price, in which Penelope Keith is a crisp yet vulnerable housewife, caught with her dentist-husband (Peter Jeffrey) in a web of mortgages, offers & bridging loans. *Queen's, Shaftesbury Ave, W1.*

My Fair Lady. Shaw's Eliza in her Lerner-Loewe musical development is back again. Jill Martin as the transformed flower-girl & Tony Britton triumphantly in command as her professor. *Adelphi, Strand, WC2.*

Naked Robots. It will be sad indeed if any section of modern youth is like this, but the dramatist, Jonathan Gems, must think his play is plausible. *Warehouse, Donmar Theatre, Earlham St, WC2.*

Nicholas Nickleby. A remarkable feat during which, in two nights & eight and a half hours, the RSC presents the entire Dickens novel. Production by Trevor Nunn & John Caird. *Aldwych, Aldwych, WC2. From Apr 23.*

No Sex Please—We're British. London's longest-running comedy, directed by Allan Davis, has passed 3,500 performances & shows no sign of flagging. *Strand, Aldwych, WC2.*

Oklahoma! Though nothing can eclipse the memory of that Drury Lane opening night in 1947, time has not dulled the Richard Rodgers score—or, for that matter, the Hammerstein lyrics. *Palace, Shaftesbury Ave, W1.*

Othello. Paul Scofield's magnificent performance dominates the revival by Peter Hall. *Olivier. Until Apr 9.*

Overheard. New play by Peter Ustinov, directed by Clifford Williams. With Deborah Kerr & Ian Carmichael. *Richmond Theatre, Surrey, Mar 23-Apr 4; transferring to Haymarket, Haymarket, SW1, end Apr.*

Pal Joey. Siân Phillips, superb as the wealthy Chicago woman, in an entirely new world for her—the revival of a musical, score by Richard Rodgers, that has become something of a classic. *Albery, St Martin's Lane, WC2.*

Passion Play. A study of middle-aged adultery, by Peter Nichols, that in spite of some fine acting gets nowhere in particular. *Aldwych. Until Apr 4.*

Present Laughter. Noël Coward's classic comedy directed by Alan Strachan, with Donald Sinden, Dinah Sheridan, Gwen Watford & Polly Adams. *Vaudeville, Strand, WC2.*

The Provok'd Wife. Carl Toms, who has set Vanbrugh's comedy in a winter-bound London by the Thames, takes the honours of a revival in which John Wood's boorish husband is as assured as anyone; Dorothy Tutin & Geraldine McEwan are the ladies in the matter. *Lyttelton.*

Rowan Atkinson in Revue. One of the performers from the BBC's "Not the Nine O'Clock News" team in a revue with Richard Curtis & Howard Goodall. Directed by Mel Smith. *Globe, Shaftesbury Ave, W1.*

Taking Steps by Alan Ayckbourn, directed by Michael Rudman, with Dinsdale Landen & Nicola Pagett. *Lyric, Shaftesbury Ave, W1.*

That's Showbiz! A mediocre variety bill redeemed by a pair of superb jugglers called Dr Hot and Neon. *Phoenix, Charing Cross Rd, WC2.*

They're Playing Our Song. Tom Conti & Gemma Craven govern what is virtually a two-part musical with a swift book by Neil Simon & some pleasant tunes by Marvin Hamlisch. *Shaftesbury, Shaftesbury Ave, WC2.*

Timon of Athens. Directed by Ron Daniels with Richard Pasco in the title role. *The Other Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, From Apr 7.*

Tomfoolery. A group of Tom Lehrer's blisteringly amusing songs in a rich performance, revue-fashion, by Tricia George, Peter Reeves, Martin Connor & Dave Delve; directed by Gillian Lynne. *Criterion, Piccadilly Circus, W1.*

Virginia. Maggie Smith's magnificently sensitive performance deserves rather more than this play by Edna O'Brien about the life of Virginia Woolf. *Haymarket, SW1. Until Apr 18.*

First Nights

Safe Houses. Co-production with Sheffield's Crucible Theatre, devised & directed by John Chapman & Tim Fywell, tells of a man's return to his home in the north after a business failure in London. *Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, SW1. Apr 1-17.*

The Duchess of Malfi. Adrian Noble directs the Manchester Royal Exchange's production, with Helen Mirren in the title role, Bob Hoskins & Mike Gwilym. *Round House, Chalk Farm Rd, NW1. Apr 1-May 9.*

Chorus Girls. New show with music by Barrie Keeffe & Ray Davies. *Theatre Royal, Gerry Raffles Sq, E15. Apr 2-May 9.*

Glasshouses. World premiere of a play by Stephen Lowe, sequel to his recent "Touched". *Royal Court Theatre Upstairs, Sloane Sq, SW1. Apr 3.*

Don Juan. Molière's play in a new translation by John Fowles, directed by Peter Gill. *Cottesloe, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1. Apr 7.*

The Seagull. New version of Chekhov's play by Thomas Kilroy, set in the west of Ireland in the late 19th century. Directed by Max Stafford-Clark with Anna Massey, T. P. McKenna, Stuart Burge & Harriet Walter. *Royal Court, Sloane Sq, SW1. Apr 8.*

The Accrington Pals. New play by Peter Whelan about young men leaving to fight in 1914 & the girls they leave behind. Directed by Bill Alexander. *Warehouse, Donmar Theatre, Earlham St, WC2. Apr 10.*

Measure for Measure. New production, directed by Michael Rudman, is set on a Caribbean island shortly after the Second World War. With Norman Beaton, Elizabeth Adare, Stefan Kalipha & Oscar James. *Lyttelton, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1. Apr 14.*

The Knight of the Burning Pestle. Michael Bogdanov directs Beaumont & Fletcher's comedy, with Timothy Spall in the title role. *Aldwych, Aldwych, WC2. Apr 16.*

The Merchant of Venice. New production directed by John Barton, with David Suchet & Sinead Cusack. *Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. Apr 21.*

1-2-3. Trilogy of plays by Tom McGrath directed by Chris Parr in co-production with the Traverse Theatre, Edinburgh & BBC Radio 4. *Institute of Contemporary Arts. Apr 21-May 9.*

Private Dick. New play directed by Roger Michel & Richard Maher, based on the novels of Raymond Chandler. *Lyric Studio, King St, W6. Apr 21-May 16.*

Just a Verse & Chorus. Musical devised by & featuring Roy Hudd. *Greenwich, Croom's Hill, SE10. Apr 23.*

Outskirts. New play by Hanif Kureishi exploring the shifting relationship between two teenagers. *Warehouse. Apr 28.*

The Forest. New translation of Ostrovsky's comedy about the adventures of two strolling players. Directed by Adrian Noble with Alan Howard, Richard Pasco & Barbara Leigh-Hunt. *The Other Place, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick. Apr 29.*

Cats. New musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber based on the writings of T. S. Eliot. Directed by Trevor Nunn with Judi Dench, Paul Nicholas & Wayne Sleep. *New London Theatre, Drury Lane, WC2. Apr 30.*

★ CINEMA ★

The following is a selection of films currently showing in London or on general release.

All That Jazz. Ritzy, splashy, semi-autobiographical film by Bob Fosse about a hard-driving American stage & film director. It's like a stick of rock that says "Showbiz" all through.

Any Which Way You Can. Clint Eastwood alternates good films and bad films. This is one of the bad ones in which he is regularly accompanied by a grinning orang-utan named Clyde.

Atlantic City. Entertaining but morally dubious Louis Malle movie about a small-time racketeer (Burt Lancaster in fine form) who has the chance to make a splash. Trouble is it makes killing look utterly painless.

The Baltimore Bullet. Robert Ellis-Miller directs this comedy adventure about two arch-rivals at the gambling tables. With James Coburn & Omar Sharif.

Battle Beyond the Stars. Science fiction film about an attack by one planet on another. Directed by

Jimmy Murakami with Richard Thomas, Robert Vaughn & George Peppard.

Best Boy. Award-winning documentary by Ira Wohl about a mentally retarded American.

Blood Feud. Italian melodrama set in Sicily in the 1920s. Directed by Lina Vertmuller with Sophia Loren, Marcello Mastroianni & Giancarlo Giannini.

Brothers & Sisters. Thriller set in the north of England about a woman's murder & men's attitudes to women. Directed by Richard Woolley, with Carolyn Pickles.

The Cat & the Canary. Remake of the comedy-thriller about the family of an eccentric millionaire summoned to hear his will 20 years after his death. Directed by Radley Metzger with Honor Blackman, Edward Fox, Wendy Hiller, Beatrix Lehmann, Daniel Massey & Peter McEnery.

The Chain Reaction. Australian film directed by Ian Barry about the consequences of an escape of nuclear waste.

Chariots of Fire. Based on the life of Harold Abrahams, the first Jew to win the Olympic 100 metres title in 1924. Directed by Hugh Hudson, with Ben Cross, Ian Charleson, John Gielgud, Ian Holm & Patrick Magee.

Coal Miner's Daughter. Based on the life of country music singer Loretta Lynn, with Sissy Spacek & Tommy Lee Jones. Directed by Michael Apted.

Dance Craze. British film featuring concert performances by five pop groups.

The Devil & Max Devlin. Walt Disney comedy directed by Steven Hilliard Stern, with Elliott Gould as a man who must find three souls for the Devil in order to save his own.

Divine Madness. A live concert performance by Bette Midler & The Harlettes. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

The Dogs of War. A capable but uninspired tale of mercenaries at work in West Africa based on a Frederick Forsyth best-seller & starring the doleful Christopher Walken.

Dressed to Kill. A teasing, hugely enjoyable horror-suspense movie from Brian De Palma with Angie Dickinson as a mature beauty & Michael Caine as her questionable analyst.

The Elephant Man. The now familiar story of Victorian freak John Merrick, re-told by David Lynch with a mixture of horror & pity: the trouble is the emotions seem souped up & the departures from fact needless.

Flash Gordon. An expensive two-hour comic-strip in which our hero (Sam Jones) pits his tiny wits & large muscles against the mighty Ming (Max Von Sydow). A lot of effort for little reward.

The Formula. John Avildsen directs this film about the hunt for a catalyst for synthetic fuel missing since the end of the last war. With Marlon Brando, George C. Scott & Marthe Keller.

From the Life of the Marionettes. German film directed by Ingmar Bergman about the investigation of a murder.

Gates of Heaven. Documentary directed by Errol Morris about cemeteries for pets & the psychology of the people who use them.

Gloria. Lovely performance by Gena Rowlands as a gangster's moll taking a seven-year-old kid round a steamy New York. Unsentimental direction by John Cassavetes.

The Great Santini. Robert Duvall plays a fiery Marine fighter pilot commander respected for his flying skills but who has difficulty with personal relationships. Directed by Lewis John Carlino, with Blythe Danner & Michael O'Keefe.

Herbie Goes Bananas. Walt Disney film about the little car with its own personality on a trip to Mexico. Directed by Vincent McEvety with Cloris Leachman, Harvey Corman & Charles Martin Smith.

Hopscotch. Comedy-thriller about an ex-CIA agent threatening to reveal secrets in his forthcoming book. Directed by Ronald Neame, with Walter Matthau & Glenda Jackson.

The Island. Risible Michael Ritchie film starring Michael Caine as a journalist stumbling across Caribbean buccaners who behave rather like the supporting cast of the recent Old Vic "Macbeth".

The Jazz Singer. New version of the 1927 Al Jolson film about a singer/composer torn between religion and his desire to be a pop singer. Directed by Richard Fleischer with Neil Diamond.

Joe Albany. Documentary directed by Carole Langer about the 1940s jazz pianist.

Kagemusha. Impressive, 16th-century Japanese epic about a thief who takes over from a warlord whose physical double he is. Directed by 70-year-old Akira Kurosawa.

Little Lord Fauntleroy. Ricky Schroder as the winsome kid, Alec Guinness as the crotchety

grandfather, Jack Gold as the more-than-able director. But a needless re-make.

The Long Good Friday. Gangland thriller set in London, directed by John MacKenzie & written by Barrie Keeffe. With Bob Hoskins & Helen Mirren.

Loophole. Martin Sheen plays a bankrupt architect tempted to join a gang on a bank raid. Directed by John Quesada with Albert Finney, Susannah York, Robert Morley, Jonathan Pryce & Colin Blakely.

Loulou. Or how a middle-class girl (Isabelle Huppert) falls in with a randy slob (Gérard Depardieu) and finds true love. Maurice Pialat directs well but skirts round the real problems.

The Mirror Crack'd. New film based on an Agatha Christie story, with Angela Lansbury as Miss Marple. Directed by Guy Hamilton with Geraldine Chaplin, Tony Curtis, Edward Fox, Rock Hudson, Kim Novak & Elizabeth Taylor.

More American Graffiti. Follow-up to the successful "American Graffiti" showing the same characters ten years later. Written & directed by B. W. L. Norton with Paul Le Mat, Charles Martin Smith, Bo Hopkins & Candy Clark.

My Bodyguard. A Chicago teenager tries to hire a bodyguard to protect him against school bullies. Directed by Tony Bill with Chris Makepeace, Adam Baldwin & Matt Dillon.

Nine to Five. Three secretaries (Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton) kidnap the boss and take over the office. No reason why not; but the film slithers into indulgent fantasy.

The Ninth Configuration. Thriller set in a military psychiatric hospital. Written, produced & directed by William Peter Blatty, with Stacy Keach, Scott Wilson, Jason Miller & Ed Flanders.

Ordinary People. Robert Redford directs this film about strained family relationships. With Donald Sutherland & Mary Tyler Moore.

Penitentiary. American prison drama written, produced & directed by Jamaa Fanaka. With Leon Isaac Kennedy, Thommy Pollard & Hazel Spear.

Popeye. Directed by Robert Altman. Disney live-action version of the cartoon characters, with Robin Williams, Shelley Duvall & Paul Smith.

Private Benjamin. Comedy about a young widow who joins the Army. Directed by Howard Zieff, with Goldie Hawn, Ellen Brennan, Armand Assante & Robert Webber.

Prostitute. Tony Garnett's account of the hard, harassed life of the contemporary tart. Looks truthful but leaves the spectator at a distance.

Raging Bull. The story of boxer Jake LaMotta. Directed by Martin Scorsese, with Robert de Niro in the title role.

Raise the Titanic. On second thoughts, why bother?

The Reign of Naples. The political developments of 1944 Naples. Directed by Werner Schroeter.

Seems Like Old Times. Below-par Neil Simon romantic farce worth seeing purely for Goldie Hawn whose giggling-pixie act makes the screen come alive.

Sitting Ducks. Comedy written & directed by Henry Jaglom, with Michael Emil & Zack Norman.

Stalker. Science fiction story directed by Andrei Tarkovsky about three men travelling through a forbidden zone after the fall of a meteorite.

Stardust Memories. Woody Allen's least attractive picture to date: a bilious swipe at fans & admirers riddled with self-importance.

The Stunt Man. A real pleasure. The subject is the power and paranoia inseparable from the business of movie-making; and there is a blisteringly funny performance from Peter O'Toole as a director who makes God look like an under-achiever.

Times Square. The experiences of two runaway teenage girls in Manhattan who became punk rock heroines. Directed by Alan Moyle with Trini Alvarado & Robin Johnson.

Sphinx. Thriller set in Egypt about the search for the tomb of King Seti. Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner with Lesley-Anne Down, Frank Langella & John Gielgud.

Stir Crazy. Comedy directed by Sidney Poitier with Gene Wilder & Richard Pryor wrongfully imprisoned for a bank robbery.

Tess. Award-winning film by Roman Polanski based on Thomas Hardy's tragic novel of seduction. With Natasha Kinski, Peter Firth & Leigh Lawson.

Tribute. Sentimental comedy starring Jack Lemmon as a dying Broadway press-agent. Worked much better as a New York play.

Union City. Comedy thriller directed by Mark Reichert with Debbie Harry, Pat Benatar & Raymond Lipscomb.

Willie & Phil. Paul Mazursky directs this story of two friends who fall in love with the same woman.

With Michael Ontkean, Margot Kidder & Ray Sharkey.

Wuthering Heights. Reissue of William Wyler's 1939 version of Emily Brontë's novel, with Laurence Olivier & Merle Oberon.

★ BALLET ★

ROYAL BALLET, Royal Opera House, Covent Gdn, WC2:

Manon, choreography MacMillan, music Massenet; with Porter, Silver, Deane, Mason, Rencher, Larsen, Apr 1; with Park, Eagling, Deane, Mason, Rencher, Eyre, Apr 8.

Quadriple bill, Apr 2, 10, 21: **Hamlet**, revival, choreography Helpmann, music Tchaikovsky, with Dowell; **Les Sylphides**, choreography Fokine, music Chopin; with Porter, Silver, Apr 2; with Porter, Dowell, Apr 10, 21; **Sylvia** pas de deux, choreography Ashton, music Delibes, cast to be announced; **Gloria**, choreography MacMillan, music Poulenc; with Penney, Eagling, Hosking, Ellis, Apr 2, 10; with Derman, Wall, Hosking, Ellis, Apr 21.

Quadriple bill, Apr 4, 2pm & 7.30pm, 13: **Hamlet**, with Dowell; **Les Sylphides** with Penney, Eagling, Apr 4, 2pm; with Penney, Wall, Apr 4, 13; **Sylvia** pas de deux, cast to be announced; **Rhapsody**, choreography Ashton, music Rachmaninov; with Collier, Beagley, Apr 4, 2pm; with Collier, Dowell, Apr 4, 13.

Swan Lake, choreography Petipa & Ivanov, music Tchaikovsky; with Brind, Deane, Apr 18, 2pm; with Porter, Wall, Apr 18; with Penney, Eagling, Apr 24; with Wyld, Silver, Apr 27; with Collier, Eagling, Apr 29.

Isadora, new work by Ashton, music Rodney Bennett, designs Barry Kay, with Park, Apr 30.

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2:

Romeo & Juliet, Coppélia, Giselle. Until Apr 4. With English National Opera, **Bartok Triple Bill:** Duke Bluebeard's Castle; **The Wooden Prince**, choreography Cauley, designs Prowse; **The Miraculous Mandarin**, choreography Flindt. Apr 7, 9, 10, 14, 16.

On tour:

Giselle, Coppélia.

Gaumont, Southampton. Apr 21-26.

New Theatre, Oxford. Apr 27-May 2.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Ave, EC1:

Dances Concertantes/The Rake's Progress/Pineapple Poll, Giselle, a programme of new ballets by Bintley, Burrows, Corder, Deane & Jackson, **The Taming of the Shrew.** Gala performance on Apr 1 will also include Ashton's **Soupirs pas de deux**, music Elgar, with Sibley & Dowell. Mar 31-Apr 11.

TANZ-FORUM der oper der stadt KÖLN, Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Ave, EC1: Modern dance repertory includes premiere of Bruce's **Cantata**, music Stravinsky, designs Baylis. Apr 14-25.

DANCE SEASON, Riverside Studios, Crisp Rd, W6:

Siobhan Davies & company. Apr 7-12.

Ballet Rambert, workshops. Apr 14-19.

LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE on tour:

Two programmes—New work by North, music Schubert/**Place of Change/Troy Game**; **Death & the Maiden/Something to Tell/Masque of Separation.**

Empire Theatre, Liverpool. Apr 1-4.

SCOTTISH BALLET on tour:

Les Sylphides/Variations for Four/Cheri, The Nutcracker.

Theatre Royal, Glasgow. Mar 31-Apr 4.

MacRobert Arts Centre, Stirling. Apr 7-11.

Eden Court Theatre, Inverness. Apr 14-18.

King's Theatre, Edinburgh. Apr 21-May 2.

★ OPERA ★

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, WC2:

Macbeth, conductor Muti, new production by Elijah Moshinsky, designed by John Napier, with Renato Bruson as Macbeth, Renata Scotto as Lady Macbeth, Robert Lloyd as Banquo, Veriano Luchetti as Macduff. Apr 3, 7, 11, 14.

L'elisir d'amore, conductor Scimone, with Daniela Mazzucato as Adina, Carlo Bergonzi as Nemorino, Alberto Rinaldi as Belcore, Geraint Evans as Dulcamara. Apr 9, 15, 22.

Lohengrin, conductor Downes, with Peter Jürgen Schmidt as Lohengrin, Heather Harper as Elsa, Eva Randová as Ortrud, Donald McIntyre as Telramund, Manfred Schenk as Heinrich I. Apr 16, 20, 23, 25, 28.

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ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2:

With Festival Ballet. **Bartok triple bill:** *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*, conductor Furst, with John Tomlinson as Bluebeard, Elizabeth Connell as Judith. With The Wooden Prince & The Miraculous Mandarin. Apr 7, 9, 10, 14, 16.

Julius Caesar, conductor Mackerras/N. Davies (Apr 24), with Janet Baker as Julius Caesar, Valerie Masterson as Cleopatra, Sarah Walker as Cornelia, Della Jones as Sextus, John Angelo Messana as Ptolemy, John Tomlinson as Achilles. Apr 11, 15, 18, 22, 24, 30.

Ariadne auf Naxos, conductor Lockhart, new production by Jeremy James Taylor, designed by Douglas Heap & Deirdre Clancy, with Angela Bostock as Ariadne, Marilyn Hill Smith as Zerbinetta, Sally Burgess as the Composer, Kenneth Woolam as Bacchus, Neil Howlett as the Music Master. Apr 23, 25, 29.

On tour:

Ariadne auf Naxos, Cinderella, The Turn of the Screw.

Theatre Royal, Nottingham. Until Apr 4.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA NORTH:

Tosca, Oedipus Rex & Les Mamelles de Tirésias, The Magic Flute.

Grand Theatre, Leeds. Mar 23-Apr 4.

Opera House, Buxton. Apr 7-11.

Theatre Royal, Newcastle upon Tyne. Apr 13-18.

Opera House, Blackpool. Apr 22-25.

KENT OPERA on tour:

Falstaff, Così fan tutte, Il ballo delle Ingrate & Venus and Adonis.

Theatre Royal, Norwich. Mar 24-28.

Arts Theatre, Cambridge. Mar 31-Apr 4.

Theatre Royal, Brighton. Apr 7-11.

Così & Double Bill

Marlowe Theatre, Canterbury. Apr 15-18.

Falstaff, Così fan tutte, Double Bill.

Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, EC1. Apr 27-May 2.

NORTHERN IRELAND OPERA, Grand Opera House, Belfast:

Così fan tutte, Macbeth. Apr 3-11.

SCOTTISH OPERA, Theatre Royal, Glasgow:

The Makropoulos Case. Apr 15, 18, 23, 25.

La traviata. Apr 10.

On tour:

La Bohème, The Barber of Seville, Lucia di Lamermoor.

Opera House, Buxton. Mar 31-Apr 4.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA on tour:

The Marriage of Figaro, Die Frau ohne Schatten, Rigoletto.

Hippodrome, Bristol. Mar 31-Apr 4.

Die Frau ohne Schatten, Rigoletto, Tosca, The Marriage of Figaro.

Gaumont Theatre, Southampton. Apr 7-11.

★ MUSIC ★

ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, SW7:

Berlioz festival: BBC Symphony Orchestra & Chorus, BBC Singers, conductor Rozhdestvensky; Sarah Walker, mezzo-soprano; Robert Tear, tenor; Jules Bastin, bass. Berlioz, *Romeo & Juliet*. Apr 1; BBC Symphony Orchestra & Chorus, Goldsmiths Choral Union, conductor Wright; Stuart Burrows, tenor. Berlioz, *Grande messe des morts*. Apr 12; BBC Symphony Orchestra, conductor Pritchard; Elisabeth Söderström, soprano; Peter Schidlöf, viola. Berlioz, *Les nuits d'été*, Harold in Italy. Apr 15; 7.30pm.

London Mozart Players, Royal Choral Society, conductor M. Davies; Helen Walker, soprano; Paul Esswood, counter-tenor; Paul Elliott, tenor; Malcolm King, bass. Handel, *Messiah*. Apr 17, 2.30pm.

London Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Lopez-Cobos; Robert Hill, clarinet. Falla, *Three Dances from "The Three-Cornered Hat"*; Weber, *Clarinet Concerto No 2*; Rimsky-Korsakov, *Scheherazade*. Apr 24, 7.45pm.

THE MALTINGS, Snape, Aldeburgh, Suffolk:

University of East Anglia Singers, conductor Aston; Neil Mackie, Evangelist; John Hancorn, Christus. Schütz, *St Matthew Passion*. Apr 17, 8pm.

Kyung-Wah Chung, violin; **Myung-Wah Chung**, cello & piano. Haydn, *Trio No 27*; Shostakovich, *Trio No 2*; Tchaikovsky, *Trio in A minor Op 50*. Apr 18, 8pm.

ROYAL NAVAL CHAPEL, Greenwich, SE10: **Berlin Chamber Orchestra**; Heinz Schunk, director & violin; John Wilbraham, trumpet. Bach, *Art of Fugue BWV 1080*; Torelli, *Trumpet Concerto in D*; Tartini, *Violin Concerto*; Albinoni, *Trumpet Concerto*; Dvorak, *String Serenade*. Apr 1, 8pm.

Herschel Chamber Orchestra, conductor Wishart; Deirdre Dundas-Grant, bassoon; David Pettit, organ; Christopher Hyde-Smith, flute; Sarah Francis, oboe; Patrick Moore, speaker. Herschel, *Oboe Concerto*, Organ Sonatas; Boyce, *Symphony No 1*; Vivaldi, *Bassoon Concerto*; Bach, *Suite No 2*. Apr 25, 8pm.

Tickets from Greenwich Entertainment Service, 25 Woolwich New Rd, SE18.

ST JOHN'S, Smith Sq, SW1:

London Sinfonietta, conductor Muldowney. Morris, *Descent into the Maelstrom*; Nicholson, *Convergence of the Twain*. Apr 2, 7.30pm.

Sylvia Rosenberg, violin; **Lamar Crownson**, piano. Beethoven, *Sonata in G Op 30 No 3*; Stravinsky, *Duo Concertant*; Schubert, *Rondo brillant in B minor D895*. Apr 6, 1pm.

Wren Orchestra, conductor Snell; Ralph Holmes, violin. Tippett, *Concerto for double string orchestra*; Harty, *Violin Concerto*; Parry, *An English Suite*; Moeran, *Sinfonietta*. Apr 7, 7.30pm.

Helen Brown, harpsichord. Bach, *Chromatic Fantasy*, *Three-part Inventions*; Maconchy, *Notebook for Harpsichord*; Rainier, *Quinque*. Apr 9, 1.15pm.

Nash Ensemble, conductor Friend; Elizabeth Gale, soprano; Thomas Allen, baritone. Spring series, III: Milhaud, *La création du monde*; Poulenc, *Le bal masqué*; Rodney Bennett, *Clarinet Quartet*; Sauguet, *La voyante*. Apr 9, 7.30pm.

English Baroque Soloists, Monteverdi Choir, conductor Gardiner; Martyn Hill, Evangelist; Stephen Varcoe, Christus; Patrizia Kwella, soprano; Timothy Penrose, counter-tenor; William Kendall, tenor; Richard Jackson, baritone. Bach, *Johannes Passion*. Apr 15, 7pm.

Choir of St Peter ad Vincula Chapel, Tower of London, director Williams. Poulenc, *Maxwell Davies, Howells, Josquin, Dering, Philips*. Apr 23, 7.30pm.

Edith Vogel, piano. Beethoven, *Sonata in E flat (Les adieux)*; Schumann, *Fantasy in C Op 17*. Apr 27, 1pm.

SOUTH BANK, SE1:

(FH=Festival Hall; EH=Queen Elizabeth Hall; PR=Purcell Room)

Bach organ festival: David Lumsden, Apr 1; Franz Lehnendorfer, Apr 8, 5.55pm. FH.

London Mozart Players, conductor Blech; Michel Dalberto, piano. Mozart, *Piano Concerto in A K488*; Schubert, *Symphony No 9 (Great)*. Apr 1, 8pm. FH.

London Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Pritchard; Salvatore Accardo, violin. Beethoven, *Violin Concerto*; Strauss, *Symphonia Domestica*. Apr 2, 8pm. FH.

Janos Solyom, piano. Brahms, *Sonata in C Op 1*; Schumann, *Faschingsschwank aus Wien*; Liszt, *Sonata in B minor*. Apr 2, 7.45pm. EH.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Gibson; **Central Band of the Royal Air Force**, conductor Martindale; Agustín Anievas, piano. RAF anniversary concert. W. Davies, Walton, Delius, Grieg, Mendelssohn, Sibelius, Elgar. Apr 3, 8pm. FH.

Northern Sinfonia Orchestra, conductor M-W Chung; Ian Partridge, tenor. Mozart, *Symphony No 28*; Britten, *Nocturne Op 60*; Stravinsky, *Eight Miniatures for Small Orchestra*; Weber, *Symphony No 1*. Apr 3, 7.45pm. EH.

Igo Koch, piano. Beethoven, *Sonatas in D Op 10 No 3*, in C minor (*Pathétique*), in D (*Pastoral*). Apr 3, 7.30pm. PR.

English Chamber Orchestra, Bach Choir, conductor Willcocks; Jennifer Smith, soprano; Alfreda Hodgson, contralto; Philip Langridge, tenor; Stephen Roberts, bass; Robert Tear, Evangelist; Rodney Macann, Christus; Hubert Dawkes, organ continuo; John Scott, organ. Bach, *St Matthew Passion* (in English). Apr 5, 12, 11am & 2.30pm. FH.

Martin Hughes, piano. Schubert, *Sonatas in A minor D537*, in A D959; Beethoven, *Sonata in F minor (Appassionata)*. Apr 5, 3pm. EH.

London Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Pritchard; Gary Graffman, piano. Delius, Brigg Fair; Rachmaninov, *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*; Sibelius, *Symphony No 2*. Apr 5, 7.30pm. FH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Rattle; Imogen Cooper, piano. Janacek, *Sinfonietta*; Ravel, *Piano Concerto in G*; Elgar, *Enigma Variations*. Apr 6, 8pm. FH.

Amadeus Quartet, Beethoven, *Quartets in D Op 18 No 3*, in E flat Op 74 (*Harp*), in B flat Op 130. Apr 6, 7.45pm. EH.

Elizabeth Brice, soprano; **Philip Thomas**, piano. Fauré, Handel, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, *Barber, Songs*. Apr 6, 7.30pm. PR.

Philharmonia Orchestra, Goldsmiths Choral Union, conductor Wright; Linda Esther Gray, soprano; Ameral Gunson, contralto; Martyn Hill, tenor; Thomas Allen, bass. Mendelssohn, *Elijah*. Apr 7, 8pm. FH.

Berlin Chamber Orchestra, DDR; Heinz Schunk, leader; John Wilbraham, trumpet. J.C. Bach, *Symphony in E flat*; Torelli, *Trumpet Concerto in D*; Tartini, *Violin Concerto in D minor*; Albinoni, *Trumpet Concerto in B flat*; Dvorak, *String Serenade in E*. Apr 7, 7.45pm. EH.

Elizabeth Wolff, piano. Beethoven, *Sonata in E flat Op 27 No 1*; Rachmaninov, *Six moments musicaux*; Mozart, *Ten Variations on an Air of C.W. Gluck K455*; Schubert, *Fantasia in C (Wanderer)*. Apr 7, 7.30pm. PR.

BBC Symphony Orchestra, BBC Singers, conductor Howarth; Alison Hargan, soprano; Cynthia Buchanan, mezzo-soprano; Roderic Keating, tenor; Dieter Weller, bass. Haydn, *Symphony No 99*; Kodály, *Peacock Variations*; Ligeti, *Scenes & fragments from "Le grand macabre"* (in English). Apr 8, 8pm. FH.

Geraint Jones Orchestra, Geraint Jones conductor & organ; Sioned Williams, harp. Handel, *Concerto Grosso Op 6 No 1*, *Harp Concerto*, *Organ Concerti No 1, No 5, No 15*. Apr 8, 7.45pm. EH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Muti; Robert Cohen, cello. Purcell, *Chacony in G minor*; Schumann, *Cello Concerto*; Beethoven, *Symphony No 7*. Apr 9, 8pm. FH.

David Ward, piano. Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert. Apr 9, 7.45pm. EH.

London Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Jochum; Jacques Klein, piano. Strauss, *Don Juan*; Beethoven, *Piano Concerto No 5 (Emperor)*; Brahms, *Symphony No 2*. Apr 10, 8pm. FH.

City of London Sinfonia, Richard Hickox Singers, conductor Hickox; Patrizia Kwella, soprano; Sally Burgess, mezzo-soprano; Martyn Hill, tenor; Stephen Roberts, baritone. Telemann, *Der Tod Jesu*. Apr 10, 7.45pm. EH.

London Bach Orchestra, City of London Choir, conductor Cashmore; Lesley Garrett, soprano; Margaret Cable, mezzo-soprano; Maldwyn Davies, tenor; Stephen Varcoe, bass; John Birch, continuo. Handel, *Messiah*. Apr 11, 7.45pm. EH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Muti; Bruno Giuranna, viola. Rossini, *Sonata No 4 for String Orchestra*; Walton, *Violin Concerto*; Beethoven, *Symphony No 4*. Apr 12, 7.30pm. FH.

Imogen Cooper, piano. Haydn, *Sonata in F Hob XVI23*; Schubert, *Sonata in A minor D845*; Liszt, *Three Concert Studies*; Bartók, *Fourteen Bagatelles Op 6*. Apr 12, 3pm. EH.

London Mozart Players, conductor Blech; Mark Lupin, violin. Mozart, *Symphony No 14*, *Violin Concerti in G K216*, in D K218, *Divertimento in F K138*. Apr 12, 7.15pm. EH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Dutoit; Yefim Bronfman, piano. Saint-Saëns, *Piano Concerto No 2*; Brahms, *Symphony No 1*. Apr 13, 8pm. FH. **Marisa Robles Harp Ensemble, Allegri String Quartet**; Jack Brymer, clarinet; Christopher Hyde-Smith, flute. Hinner, Turina, Hasselmans, Guridi, Debussy, Tournier, Granados, Weber, Ravel. Apr 13, 7.45pm. EH.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conductor Schmid; György Pauk, violin. Schubert, *Symphony No 8 (Unfinished)*; Berg, *Violin Concerto*; Beethoven, *Symphony No 6 (Pastoral)*. Apr 14, 8pm. FH.

Tilford Bach Orchestra & Choir, conductor Darlow; Gillian Fisher, soprano; Charles Brett, counter-tenor; Adrian Thompson, tenor; Stephen Varcoe, bass; Rogers Covey-Crump, Evangelist; David Thomas, Christus. Bach, *St John Passion* (in German). Apr 14, 7.45pm. EH.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Leinsdorf; Misha Dichter, piano. Beethoven, *Piano Concerto No 4*; Bartók, *Concerto for Orchestra*. Apr 15, 8pm. FH.

English Chamber Orchestra, Winchester Cathedral Choir, conductor Neary; Richard Cunningham, alto; William Kendall, tenor; Ian Caddy, bass. Bach, *Cantata No 12*; Tallis, *Salvator Mundi*; Gibbons, *O Lord in Thy Wrath*; Philips, *O Crux Splendor*; Taverner, *Dum Transisset*; Howells, *Missa Aedis Christi*; Fauré, *Requiem*. Apr 15, 7.45pm. EH.

London Symphony Orchestra & Chorus, conductor Celibidache; Isobel Buchanan, soprano. Brahms, *Ein deutsches Requiem*. Apr 16, 8pm; Apr 19, 7.30pm. FH.

Jean-Philippe Collard, piano. Schumann, *Drei Fantasiestücke Op 111*; Ravel, *Gaspard de la nuit*; Rachmaninov, *Etudes tableaux Op 33 Nos 2 & 3*, *Sonata No 2*. Apr 16, 7.45pm. EH.

English Chamber Orchestra, London Choral

Society, Haberdashers' Boys' Choir, conductor Cleobury; Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Evangelist; Curt Appelgren, Christus; Norma Burrows, soprano; Ann Murray, contralto; Philip Langridge, tenor; Stephen Roberts, bass. Bach, *St Matthew Passion*. Apr 17, 5pm. FH.

English Baroque Orchestra & Choir, conductor Lovett; Jürgen Hess, violin; William Bennett, flute; Neil Black, oboe; Michael Laird, trumpet; Malcolm Hicks, harpsichord; Janet Price, Gillian Flint, sopranos; Malcolm Smith, counter-tenor; Laurence Dale, tenor; Richard Jackson, bass. Bach, *Easter Oratorio*, *Brandenburg Concerto No 2*, *Magnificat*. Apr 18, 7.45pm. EH.

Naomi Davidov, piano; **Robert Issell**, violin; **Haydn Jackson**, percussion; **Thomas Martin**, double bass. Joplin & others, *Ragtime music*. Apr 18, 7.30pm. PR.

Academy of Ancient Music, director Hogwood; Emma Kirkby, Angelo; Patrizia Kwella, Maddalena; Carolyn Watkinson, Cleofe; Ian Partridge, S Giovanni; David Thomas, Lucifero. Handel, *La Resurrezione*. Apr 19, 3.15pm. FH.

London Concert Orchestra, conductor Dods. Tchaikovsky evening. Apr 19, 7.15pm. EH.

Barbara Kendall Davies, soprano; **Frances Gregory**, mezzo-soprano; **Cyril Somers**, tenor; **Christopher Davies**, baritone; **Priscilla Stewart**, piano. Only a Rose—excerpts from early musical comedies. Apr 19, 7pm. PR.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Leinsdorf; Josef Suk, violin. Mozart, *Symphony No 29*; Bartók, *Violin Concerto No 1*; Brahms, *Symphony No 4*. Apr 20, 8pm. FH.

Alexander Bailie, cello; **Kathron Sturrock**, piano. Beethoven, *Sonata in G minor*; Prokofiev, *Sonata in C Op 119*; François, *Nocturne*; Franck, *Sonata in A*. Apr 20, 7.30pm. PR.

London Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Chailly; Gidon Kremer, violin. Offenbach/Rosenthal, *Gâté Parisienne Suite*; Chausson, *Poème for Violin & Orchestra*; Gounod, *Faust ballet music*; Milhaud, *Fantaisie on "Le boeuf sur le toit"* for Violin & Orchestra; Ravel, *Bolero*. Apr 21, 8pm. FH.

Frank Wibaut, piano. Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms. Apr 21, 7.30pm. PR.

Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Kitaenko; Vladimir Krainev, piano. Prokofiev, *Symphony No 1 (Classical)*, *Piano Concerto No 1*; Tchaikovsky, *Symphony No 6 (Pathétique)*. Apr 22, 8pm. FH.

London Mozart Players, conductor Elder; Yfrah Neaman, violin; Barry Tuckwell, horn. Mozart, *Symphonies Nos 33 & 35 (Haffner)*; Watkins, *Violin Concerto*; Weber, *Konzertstück for horn & orchestra*. Apr 22, 7.45pm. EH.

London Symphony Orchestra, conductor Svetlanov; Dmitri Alexeev, piano. Rachmaninov, *Piano Concerto No 1*; Tchaikovsky, *Symphony No 5*. Apr 23, 8pm. FH.

English Chamber Orchestra, conductor Ledger; Gidon Kremer, violin. Programme includes Vivaldi, *The Four Seasons*. Apr 23, 7.45pm. EH.

Anthony Mott, piano. Chopin, Ireland, Bartók, Liszt. Apr 24, 7.30pm. PR.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Kondrashin; Vladimir Ashkenazy, piano. Brahms, *Piano Concerti Nos 1 & 2*. Apr 25, 8pm. FH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Sanderling; Jacques Klein, piano. Brahms, *Symphony No 3*; Chopin, *Piano Concerto No 2*; Wagner, *Overture, Die Meistersinger*. Apr 26, 7.30pm. FH.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Temirkanov; Natalia Gutman, cello. Haydn, *Symphony No 103 (Drum Roll)*; Shostakovich, *Cello Concerto No 1*; Prokofiev, *Romeo & Juliet* (excerpts). Apr 28, 8pm. FH.

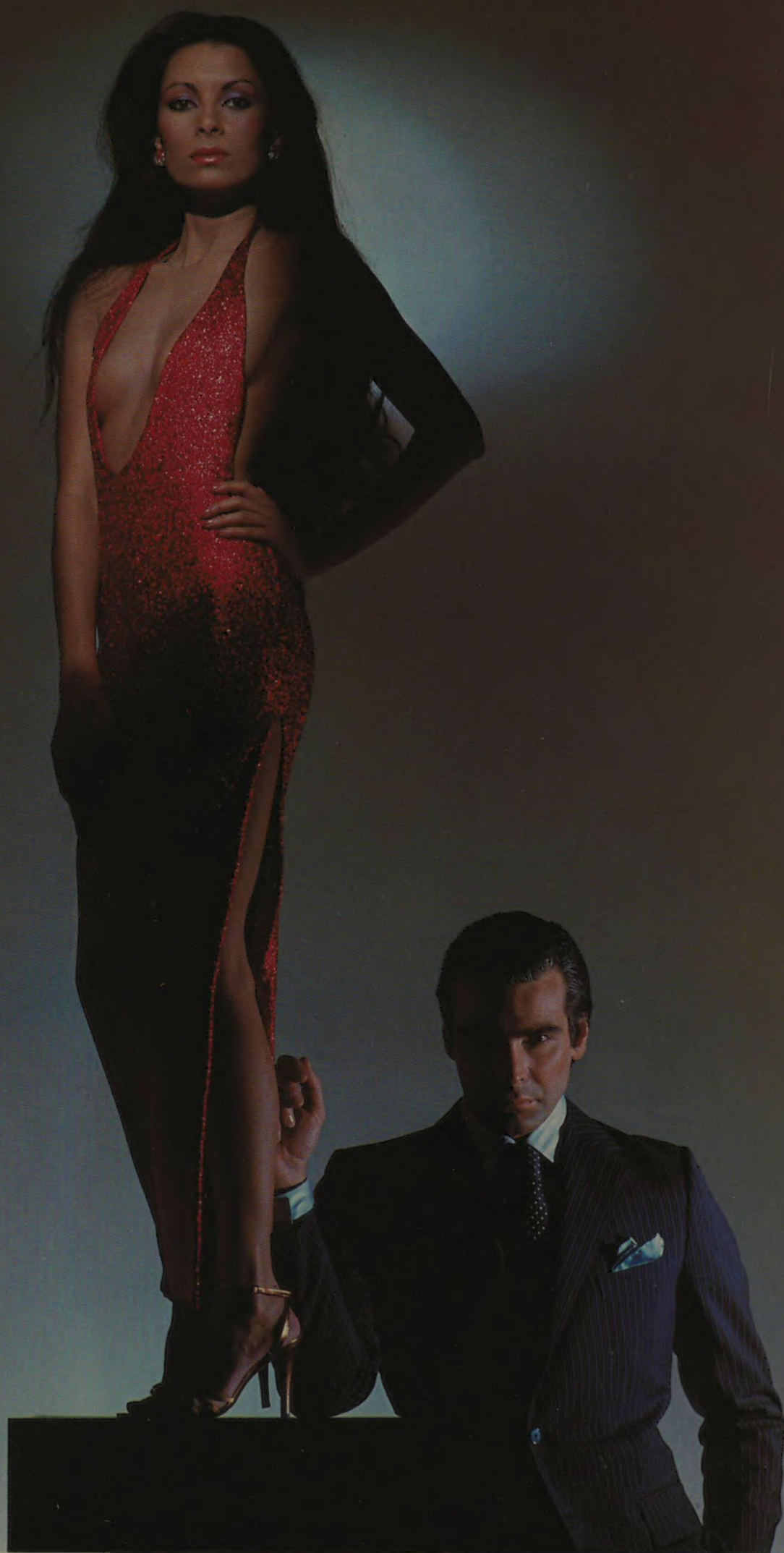
Tuckwell Wind Quintet, Barry Tuckwell, horn; Vladimir Ashkenazy, Richard Rodney Bennett, piano. Schumann, *Adagio & Allegro in A flat for Horn & Piano Op 70*; Ligeti, *Six Bagatelles for Wind Quintet*; Bennett, *Horn Sonata*; Kern/Bennett, *Songs for horn, piano & ensemble*. Apr 28, 7.45pm. EH.

BBC Symphony Orchestra & Chorus, conductor Rozhdestvensky; Sheila Armstrong, soprano; Kenneth Collins, tenor; John Shirley-Quirk, baritone. Bartók, *Music for Strings, Percussion & Celesta*; Stravinsky, *Scènes de ballet*; Rachmaninov, *The Bells* (in English). Apr 29, 8pm. FH.

Joaquin Achucarro, piano. Chopin. Apr 29, 7.45pm. EH.

Philharmonia Orchestra, conductor Jansons; Howard Shelley, piano. Rachmaninov, *Piano Concerto No 2*; Tchaikovsky, *Symphony No 4*. Apr 30, 8pm. FH.

New Symphony Orchestra, conductor Josefowicz; Bernard Roberts, piano. Beethoven, *Piano Concerto No 3*, *Symphony No 8*, *Fantasia*



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in C minor for Piano, Chorus & Orchestra. Apr 30, 7.45pm. *EH*.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore St, W1:

Antony Lindsay, Simon Young, two pianos. Ravel/Choinard, Mother Goose Suite; Cowie, The Falls of Clyde 1 & 2; Mozart, Sonata in D K448. Apr 1, 7.30pm.

Raquel Boldorini, piano. Soler, Two Sonatas; Beethoven, Sonata Op III; Bartók, Out of Doors; Villa-Lobos, Impressões seresteiras; Riva, Siciliana; Falla, Fantasia baetica. Apr 4, 3.30pm.

Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields Sextet. Dvorak, String Sextet in A Op 48; Tchaikovsky, String Sextet in D minor (Souvenir de Florence). Apr 4, 7.30pm.

Brahms series: Tamas Vesmas, piano. Bach/Brahms, Chaconne arranged for the left hand; Brahms, Seven Fantasies Op 116, Four Ballades Op 10, Variations & Fugue on a Theme by Handel Op 24. Apr 7; Brahms, Scherzo in E flat minor Op 4, Six Klavierstücke Op 118, Three Intermezzi Op 117, Sonata in F minor Op 5. Apr 12, 7.30pm.

Henry Herford, baritone; **Robin Bowman**, piano. Schubert, Songs; Debussy, Trois ballades de François Villon; Britten, Songs & Proverbs of William Blake; Ravel, Histoires naturelles; Butterworth, Six Songs from "A Shropshire Lad". Apr 8, 7.30pm.

The Music Party, director Hacker. Haydn, Horn Trio in E flat; Krommer, Clarinet Quintet in D; Beethoven, Septet in E flat. Apr 9, 7.30pm.

Tessa Uys, piano. Schubert, Sonata in A D664, Three Songs transcribed by Godowsky; Bartók, 15 Hungarian Peasant Songs; McCabe, Variations Op 22; Beethoven, Sonata (Appassionata). Apr 10, 7.30pm.

Allegri String Quartet. Haydn, Quartet in B flat (Sunrise); Dvorak, Quartet No 9; Berg, Lyric Suite. Apr 11, 7.30pm.

Claudine Perretti, piano. Chopin, Polonaise No 1, Scherzos in B minor Op 20, in B flat minor Op 31; Debussy, Six préludes from Book 2; Brahms, Sonata in F minor Op 5. Apr 14, 7.30pm.

Howard Shelley, piano. Chopin, Scherzo in B flat minor Op 31, Berceuse in D flat Op 57, Sonata in B minor Op 58, Fantaisie in F minor Op 49; Nocturnes Op 9 No 2, Op 32 No 2, Grande valse brillante in E flat Op 18. Apr 21, 7.30pm.

The English Concert, Simon Standage, Elizabeth Wilcock, violins; Anthony Pleeth, cello; Trevor Pinnock, harpsichord. Vivaldi, Trio Sonata Op 1 No 1, Violin Sonata RV6; Albinoni, Trio Sonata Op 1 No 12; Handel, Trio Sonata Op 2 No 7; Leclair, Violin Sonata Op 5 No 3, Trio Sonata Op 14; Couperin, Prélude & Passacaille for Solo Harpsichord. Apr 23, 7.30pm.

Anthony Goldstone, piano. Dvorak, Poetic Mood Pictures Op 85 Nos 3, 5, 7 & 12; Schumann, Fantasia in C Op 17; Moor, Prélude Op 71 No 3, Sérénade hongroise Op 44a, Intermezzo Op 124b; Liszt, Sonata in B minor G178. Apr 24, 7.30pm.

Zabaleta, harp. Corelli, Viotti, Tailleferre, Sonatas; Cabezon, Bacarisse, Fauré, Samuel-Rousseau, Guridi, Halffter, Harp compositions. Apr 25, 7.30pm.

The Parley of Instruments, directors Goodman, Holman; Clare Shanks, David Reichenberg, oboes, Jeremy Ward, bassoon. Les Lullistes: the French style in Germany from Muffat to Bach. Muffat, Two Sonatas from "Armonico Tributo" for Strings & Continuo; Fischer, Overture No 7; Finger, Sonata in B flat for Oboe, Strings & Continuo; Fux, Rondeau in C; Bach, Suite No 1 BWV1066. Apr 26, 7.30pm.

Yvonne Kenny, soprano; **Geoffrey Parsons**, piano. Schubert, Schumann, Mahler, Liszt, Hahn, Walton, Songs. Apr 29, 7.30pm.

Christiane Edinger, violin; **Gerhard Puchelt**, piano. Beethoven, Sonata in A Op 30 No 1; Bach, Partita No 3 BWV1006; Blacher, Solo Sonata Op 40; Grieg, Sonata No 1; Janacek, Sonata; Ravel, Tzigane. Apr 30, 7.30pm.

★ FESTIVALS ★

Redbridge Festival of Music, Ilford, Essex. Mar 25-Apr 12.

City of Leeds College of Music Festival, W Yorks. Mar 28-Apr 5.

Swansea Bach Week, Swansea, W Glam. Apr 9-12.

International Youth Music Festival, Harrogate, N Yorks. Apr 15-21.

International Festival of Country Music, Wembley Arena, Middx. Apr 17-20.

St Endellion Festival of Music & Drama, Nr Port Isaac, Cornwall. Apr 19-26.

Wrekin & Telford Festival, Telford, Salop. Apr 24-May 23.

★ EXHIBITIONS ★

Animation. Original artwork from animation companies & directors, also cels & video films. *Neal Street Gallery, 56 Neal St, WC2*. Mar 26-Apr 11, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm.

Art from Africa. Major exhibition of over 300 works of contemporary African art. *Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High St, W8*. Until Apr 5, Mon-Sat 10am-4.30pm, Thurs until 8pm, Sun 2-5pm. £1.

Artists in Print, exhibition in conjunction with the BBC-2 series about the print-making techniques of different contemporary artists. *Institute of Contemporary Arts, Nash House, The Mall, SW1*. Until Apr 19, Tues-Sun noon-9pm. Non-members 40p.

Art of the East. Oriental paintings, sculpture, furniture, textiles & works of art. *Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond St, W1*. Apr 8-May 15, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. Closed Apr 17 & 20.

Asante: Kingdom of Gold. Silks, carvings, gold regalia & jewelry from 19th-century Ghana & the lifestyle of the Asante people. *Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gdns, W1*. Until 1982, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Closed Apr 17.

C.R. Ashbee & the Guild of Handicraft. Architectural designs, silverwork, jewelry, furniture, leatherwork, printed books & bookbindings. *Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, S Yorks*. Until Apr 26, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.

Asian Art: new acquisitions 1970-80. MSS, miniatures, scrolls & paintings from India, China & Japan. *British Museum, Gt Russell St, WC1*. Until Apr 12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm.

Val Barry, Peter Beard, Dorothy Feibleman, Peter Meanley, recent work. *The Craftsmen Potters' Shop, Marshall St, W1*. Mar 24-Apr 4, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10.30am-5pm.

Roland Batchelor RWS, Bernard Batchelor, H. Andrew Freeth RA, Michael Felmingham & Anthony Dunigan, watercolours. *Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1*. Until Apr 10, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm.

Bicycle Show. *National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham*. Apr 17-21, Fri-Mon 10am-8pm, Tues until 6pm. £1.

Billboard art. Photographs by Robert Landau depicting giant hamburgers, inflatable dolphins, neon spaceships & other Madison Avenue images. *National Theatre foyers, South Bank, SE1*. Apr 20-mid May, Mon-Sat 10am-11pm.

Pamela Blake, paintings of the Dordogne. *Hamilton's, 13 Carlos Pl, W1*. Mar 30-Apr 13, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat until 1pm.

Ben Blathwayt, watercolour landscapes. *Nevill Gallery, 2a York St, Bath, Avon*. Apr 4-May 2, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm. Closed Apr 20.

Book Works, sculptural books by 20 artists—bookbinders, printmakers, painters & sculptors. *South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berks*. Mar 28-Apr 25, Mon-Fri 9am-10.30pm (closed 1-2pm & 5-7pm), Sat, Sun from noon (closed 5-7pm).

George Borrow, exhibition to mark the centenary of his death. *British Library, British Museum*. Until June 28. Closed Apr 17.

Britain at Bay, the home front 1939-45. *Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Rd, SE1*. Until Apr 26, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. 60p. Closed Apr 17.

Alexander Calder, 40 sculptures, mobiles & steel structures. *Waddington II, 34 Cork St, W1 & Mayor Gallery, 22a Cork St, W1*. Apr 1-25, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat until 1pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Canaletto, paintings, drawings & etchings from the Royal Collection. *Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, SW1*. Until mid 1981, Tues-Sat 11am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm. 75p. Closed Apr 17, open Apr 20.

Paul Caton, Jim Partridge, David Pye, Richard Raffan, wooden items. *Craft Shop, Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Rd, SW7*. Mar 28-Apr 30, Sat-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

Challenge of the Chip: how will microelectronics affect your future? *Science Museum, Exhibition Rd, SW7*. Until May 5, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Closed Apr 17.

Craft & Country Market, knitwear, basket weaving, porcelain miniatures, glass, furniture, tapestries, jewelry & other crafts. *Kensington Town Hall, Horneton St, W8*. Apr 1, 2, 10am-8pm. 30p.

Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition. *Earls Court, SW5*. Until Apr 4, Mon-Sat 10am-9pm. £2 (£1.50 after 5pm).

Drawing: technique & purpose. Work of artists &

designers from the tenth century to recent times, including drawings by Tintoretto, Rembrandt & Gainsborough. *Victoria & Albert Museum*. Until Apr 26.

George Eliot. Exhibition of books & MSS in commemoration of the centenary of her death. *British Library, British Museum*. Until Apr 26.

Rainer Fetting, paintings. *Anthony d'Offay, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1*. Until Apr 11, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat until 1pm.

Ray Garvey, paintings & drawings. *Woodlands Gallery, 90 Mycenae Rd, SE3*. Apr 4-May 5, Thurs-Tues 10am-7.30pm, Sat until 6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

Alberto Giacometti, sculptures, paintings, drawings. An Arts Council exhibition. *Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, W2*. Apr 10-May 17, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat, Sun until 7pm. Closed Apr 17.

Ian Heseltine, Stuart Padwick, Declan O'Donoghue, Charles Stenhouse. Wooden furniture & other items by these former students of the John Makepeace School of Craftsmen. *Street Farm Workshop, Acton Turville, Badminton, Avon*. Apr 8-12, daily 10am-6pm.

Hille: 75 years of British furniture-making. Major exhibition demonstrating the growth of the company's influence on the modern furniture industry. *Victoria & Albert Museum*. Until May 31. 50p.

James Watterston Herald, paintings. *Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St, W1*. Apr 13-29, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Paul Hirsch Music Library, printed music, MSS, books on music; & the **Olga Hirsch Collection** of decorated papers. *British Library, British Museum*. Until June 14.

Andrew Holmes, drawings, watercolours & prints. *Thumb Gallery, 20/21 D'Arbury St, W1*. Mar 30-May 1, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 11am-4pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Images of George Bernard Shaw, his life and preoccupations as seen by contemporary caricaturists. *National Theatre foyers*. Until Apr 25. Closed Apr 17.

International Ideal Homes Exhibition. *National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham*. Apr 29-May 17, Mon-Sat noon-10pm, Sun until 7pm. £1.40.

International Motor Cycle Show. *National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham*. Apr 17-25, daily 11am-9pm. £1.50.

Jakobshavn—a town in Greenland. Present-day life on Greenland's west coast. *Horniman Museum, London Rd, SE23*. Until May 31, Mon-Sat 10.30am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

Phillip King, 25 sculptures. *Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1*. Apr 24-June 14, Mon-Thurs 10am-8pm, Fri, Sat until 6pm, Sun noon-6pm. £1.50 (also admits to Raymond Moore exhibition).

Laing, selected oils & watercolours from a competition to find landscape paintings for the company calendar. *Mail Gallery, The Mall, SW1*. Apr 9-16, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat until 1pm.

Robert Mason, recent work in mixed media. *Anne Berthoud Gallery, 1 Langley Ct, WC2*. Mar 26-May 1, Mon-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat until 2pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Metropolis, portrait of a city. Selection of photographs from the 1981 GLC photography competition. *Royal Festival Hall foyer, South Bank, SE1*. Apr 23-May 17, daily during performance hours.

Raymond Moore, photography retrospective. *Hayward Gallery*. Apr 24-June 14. £1.50 (also admits to Phillip King exhibition).

Mouth & foot painting artists, exhibition in connexion with the International Year of Disabled People & the International Conference on Human Value. *Royal Festival Hall foyer, Mar 30-Apr 12*.

John Nash, oils, watercolours, plant drawings & engravings. *New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond St, W1*. Mar 26-Apr 22, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Nature Stored, Nature Studied: collection, curation & research. Centenary exhibition showing the growth of the Museum's collections. *Natural History Museum, Cromwell Rd, SW7*. Until end 1981, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Closed Apr 17.

19th-century Continental drawings & watercolours including works by Zuber, Raffet, Werner & Carelli. *Agnew's, 3 Albemarle St, W1*. Until Apr 16, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm.

The Office & the Information Revolution, new office furniture, lighting, screens & electronic equipment. *RIBA, 66 Portland Pl, W1*. Mar 31, Apr 1, Tues 9.30am-5.30pm, Weds from 10.30am.

Paris in the Spring, 87 watercolours painted in

Paris from 1820-30. *Covent Garden Gallery, 20 Russell St, WC2*. Apr 2-25, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Thurs until 7pm, Sat until 12.30pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Pearls, pearls, pearls. New jewelry by Nicola Appleby, Ingeborg Bratman, Susan Clarke, Lexi Dick, Audrey Dryden-Brownlee, Abigail Fleissig, Pauline Gainsbury, Cynthia Jenkins & Marilyn Nicholson. *H. Knowles-Brown, 27 Hampstead High St, NW3*. Apr 7-May 30, Tues-Fri 9am-5.30pm, Sat until 1pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Picasso graphics. Arts Council exhibition of 120 original prints. *Bede Gallery, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear*. Apr 16-May 25, Tues-Fri 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm. Closed Apr 17.

Jacqui Poncelet, new ceramics. *Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Pl, SW1*. Apr 1-May 16, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Closed Apr 17 & 20.

Robert Rauschenberg, paintings, drawings & "combines" from 1949 to the present. *Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1*. Apr 29-June 14, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. £1. Closed Apr 17.

Recent Acquisitions since 1976. Prints & drawings including some by Mantegna & Michelangelo, also German Expressionists & the work of contemporary draughtsmen. *British Museum*. Until Apr 12.

Gordon Richardson, sculpture in aluminium & plastic. *Woodlands Gallery*. Apr 4-May 5.

Carole Robb. "Pictures from a Greek cinema", 12 interrelated paintings. *National Theatre foyers*. Until Apr 11.

Rooms Concise: glimpses of the small domestic interior 1500-1850. Drawings, watercolours, stencils, trade labels & household objects. *Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Sq, W1*. Until Apr 4, Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

Christopher Saxton & Tudor map-making. Major exhibition of the work of the Yorkshire surveyor who produced the first atlas of England & Wales in 1579, contrasted with work of earlier & contemporary surveyors. *British Library, British Museum*. Until Dec.

Second Sight: Rubens's "The Watering Place" ("A Shepherd with his Flock in a Woody Landscape") & Gainsborough's "The Watering Place" compared & contrasted. *National Gallery, Trafalgar Sq, WC2*. Until Apr 12, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

Jørgen Sedgwick, paintings & relief prints. *Woodlands Gallery*. Apr 4-May 5.

Spotlight: four centuries of ballet costume in tribute to the Royal Ballet, a major exhibition presented by the Theatre Museum. *Victoria & Albert Museum*. Apr 8-July 26. £1.50 (Sat 50p).

William Strang 1859-1921. Exhibition in association with the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, of paintings & etchings by this realist. *National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Pl, WC2*. Mar 27-June 28, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat until 6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Closed Apr 17.

Tapestries for the Nation: acquisitions 1970-80. *Victoria & Albert Museum*. Until end 1981.

Victorian drawings & watercolours. *Christopher Wood Gallery, 15 Moicombe St, SW1*. Apr 7-May 1, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. Closed Apr 17-20.

Vivat Österreich! Austro-Hungarian graphics of the Great War. *Imperial War Museum*. Until Apr 5.

Boyd Webb, new work. *Anthony d'Offay*. Apr 16-May 23. Closed Apr 17-20.

Donald Wilkinson, "Northern Horizons", etchings. *Anderson O'Day, 5 St Quintin Ave, W10*. Until Apr 10, Mon-Sat 10.30am-5pm.

Yugoslav Prints by 11 leading Yugoslav artists. *Tate Gallery*. Until Apr 20.

Antiques fairs

Cambridge Antiques Fair, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, Trumpington St, Cambridge*. Apr 2-4.

Antiques Fair, The Bull, Olney, Bucks. Apr 5.

Antiques Fair, *Kensington Hilton, Holland Pk Ave, W11*. Apr 5.

Camden Antiques Fair, *Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Rd, NW3*. Apr 9-12.

Bloomsbury Antiques Fair, *Hotel Russell, Russell Sq, WC1*. Apr 12.

Antiques Fair, *Great Western Hotel, Praed St, W2*. Apr 19.

Antiques Fair, *Church Hall, Olney, Bucks*. Apr 20.

Southampton Antiques Fair, *Polygon Hotel, Southampton*. Apr 20-22.

Ardingly Antiques Fair, *The Showground, Ardingly, W Sussex*. Apr 22.

Arms Fair, *Royal Lancaster Hotel, Bayswater Rd, W2*. Apr 24, 25.

Antiques Fair, *Kensington Palace Hotel, De Vere Gdns, W8*. Apr 26.

★ SALEROOMS ★

BONHAM'S, Montpelier St, SW7:
Watercolours & drawings. Apr 1, 11am.
European oil paintings. Apr 2, 9, 23, 30, 11am.
English & Continental furniture. Apr 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 2.30pm.
Silver & plate. Apr 7, 11am; Apr 21, 2.30pm.
Furs. Apr 8, 10.30am.
Oriental ceramics & works of art. Apr 10, 11am.
Prints & pictures. Apr 15, 2pm.
Charity auction in aid of the Help a London Child fund. Apr 15, evening.
Old Master paintings. Apr 16, 11am.
Decorative arts. Apr 24, 11am.
At the Royal Commonwealth Society Hall, 18 Northumberland Ave, SW1:
Stamps. Apr 24, 5.30pm.
CHRISTIE'S, 8 King St, SW1:
Printed books. Apr 1, 11am.
Continental porcelain. Apr 6, 11am.
Sculpture & works of art. Apr 7, 11am.
Old Master drawings. Apr 7, 11am.
Clocks & watches. Apr 8, 10.30am.
Chinese ceramics, jades & works of art. Apr 8, 11am.
English furniture. Apr 9, 11am.
Old Master paintings. Apr 10, 11am.
CHRISTIE'S SOUTH KENSINGTON, 85 Old Brompton Rd, SW7:
Mechanical music. Apr 2, 2pm.
Natural history & sporting trophies. Apr 4, 2pm.
Motoring art & literature. Apr 7, 2pm.
Cameras & photographic equipment. Apr 9, 2pm.
Dolls. Apr 10, 24, 2pm.
Wine. Apr 14, 11am.
Toys. Apr 16, 2pm.
Pipes. Apr 21, 2pm.
Art Nouveau & Art Deco. Apr 24, 10.30am.
Railway art & literature. Apr 28, 2pm.
Lead soldiers. Apr 30, 2pm.
Staffordshire blue & white ware. Apr 30, 10.30am.
STANLEY GIBBONS, Drury House, Russell St, WC2:
All-world stamps. Apr 9, 10, 1.30pm.
Wholesale stamps. Apr 23, 24, 1.30pm.
PHILLIPS, 7 Blenheim St, W1:
Oriental ceramics & works of art. Apr 1, 15, 11am.
Firemarks, cigarette cards & ephemera. Apr 1, noon.
Art Nouveau & decorative arts. Apr 2, 11am.
Stamps: Specialized Great Britain. Apr 2; General. Apr 9, 23; Carroll Boyce Collection of Great Britain. Apr 16; 11am.
Silver & plate. Apr 3, 10, 17, 24, 11am.
Furniture, carpets & objects. Apr 6, 13, 27, 11am.
Furniture, carpets & works of art. Apr 7, 14, 21, 28, 11am.
Old Master paintings. Apr 7, 11am.
Jewelry. Apr 7, 28, 1.30pm.
English & Continental ceramics. Apr 8, 22, 29, 11am.
Railways & railwayana. Apr 8, noon.
Books, MSS & maps. Apr 9, 1.30pm.
Watercolours. Apr 13, 11am.
Prints. Apr 13, 2pm.
Pewter & metalware. Apr 14, noon.
Dolls & dolls' houses. Apr 15, noon.
Arms & armour. Apr 15, 2pm.
Costumes, lace & textiles. Apr 23, 11am.
Oil paintings. Apr 27, 2pm.
Automobilia, aeronautica & nautica. Apr 29, noon.
Scripophily & paper money. Apr 30, 2pm.
SOTHEBY'S, 34/35 New Bond St, W1:
Medals. Apr 1, 10am & 2pm.
Impressionist paintings. Apr 1, 11am & 2.30pm.
Silver & plate. Apr 2, 23, 10.30am.
Carpets. Apr 3, 10, 10am; Apr 29, 11am.
Furniture. Apr 3, 10, 11am.
Printed books. Apr 6, 11am.
Chinese ceramics, bronzes & works of art. Apr 7, 10.30am.
Wines. Apr 8, 10.30am.
Old Master pictures. Apr 8, 11am & 2.30pm.
Medieval, Renaissance & baroque works of art. Apr 9, 11am.
Old Master drawings from the Tobias Christian Collection. Apr 9, 2.30pm.
English Charters from the Sir Thomas Phillips Collection. Apr 13, 14, 11am.
Works of art & vertu. Apr 13, 2.30pm.
Majolica & Continental pottery. Apr 14, 11am.
Old Master & English pictures. Apr 15, 11am & 2.30pm.
Watercolours. Apr 16, 2.30pm.
Netsuke. Apr 23, 10.30am.

Arms & armour. Apr 23, 10.30am.
Clocks & watches. Apr 24, 11am.
Islamic works of art. Apr 27, 2.30pm.
Oriental MSS & miniatures. Apr 27, 11am; Apr 28, 11am & 2.30pm.
Silhouettes & portrait miniatures. Apr 28, 11am.
Pottery. Apr 28, 11am.
Islamic coins. Apr 29, 11am & 2.30pm.
Jewels. Apr 30, 10.30am.
Art Nouveau. Apr 30, 11am & 2pm.
SOTHEBY'S BELGRAVIA, 19 Motcomb St, SW1:
Victorian paintings, drawings & watercolours. Apr 7, 28, 11am.
Mechanical music & talking machines. Apr 10, 11am.
Scientific instruments, domestic & office machinery. Apr 24, 11am.
Wines, spirits & vintage port. Apr 29, 11am.
Art Nouveau & Art Deco. Apr 30, 11am.

★ LECTURES ★

BRITISH LIBRARY, British Museum, Gt Russell St, WC1:
George Eliot, V. Lucas. Mon-Fri until Apr 21 (except Apr 17), 1.15pm.
Animals in Persian, Turkish & Mughal art, B. Brend. Apr 3, 10, 24, noon.
Treasures of illumination: From Charlemagne to the Gothic court (medieval European painting before the Gothic style), Apr 18; Gothic manuscript illumination & the international style, Apr 25; J. Lee. Noon.
COTTESLOE, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1:
Translating "Don Juan" & other writing, J. Fowles. Apr 8, 6pm. £1.20.
LONDON COLISEUM, St Martin's Lane, WC2:
Julius Caesar—the dictator as hero, J. Lambert. Apr 14, 1pm. £1.
"Ariadne auf Naxos", three sopranos in one opera, H. Rosenthal. Apr 28, 1pm. £1.
MUSEUM OF LONDON, London Wall, EC2:
London's river: The Thames Barrier, R. Horner, Apr 3; *The redevelopment of the London Docks 1970-80*, B. Buckle. Apr 10; 1.10pm.
Workshops:
Tobacco & smoking in Stuart London, R. Weinstein. Apr 2, 1.10pm.
The conservation of waterlogged finds, S. Keene. Apr 9, 1.10pm.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, New Hall, Greycoat St, SW1:
Garden design, R. Page. Apr 14, 2.30pm.
Botanizing in North Carolina, F. Knight. Apr 28, 2.30pm.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, John Adam St, WC2:
Designing women, P. Jarvis. Apr 1, 6pm.
IMCO's role in promoting maritime safety & preventing marine pollution from ships, C. Srivastava. Apr 8, 6pm.
Engineering philosophy—the third culture? Prof D. Lewin. Apr 15, 6pm.
Metals in the service of Mars: arms & armour, C. Blair. Apr 29, 6pm.
Admission by ticket free in advance from the Secretary.
SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Rd, SW7:
Iron & steel, A. Tulley. Apr 2, 1pm.
The story of flight, A. Tulley. Apr 4, 3pm.
Telescopes, A. Wilson. Apr 7, 1pm.
Lighting, J. Stevenson. Apr 9, 1pm.
Heat & the restless atom, A. Wilson. Apr 11, 3pm.
Early railways, A. Tulley. Apr 14, 1pm.
Easter lecture: The science of detection, J. Stevenson. Apr 18, 20-23, 3pm. Admission by ticket free in advance from Education Department.
Amateur radio—making a start, Members of the Radio Society of Great Britain. Apr 24, 3pm, Apr 25, 11am & 3pm.
Studying the oceans, A. Wilson. Apr 28, 1pm.
Computing, then & now, J. Stevenson. Apr 30, 1pm.
TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1:
Kandinsky: "Cossacks" 1910, Apr 2; "Swinging" 1926, Apr 7; S. O'Brien-Twohig; 1pm.
The Constable touch, L. Bradbury. Apr 4, 3pm.
The fascination of unfamiliar styles, L. Bradbury. Apr 5, 3pm.
Picasso, Braque & Cubism, P. Turner. Apr 8, 1pm.
Picasso: women, love & tragedy, P. Turner. Apr 9, 1pm.
In the wake of William Blake, L. Bradbury. Apr 11, 3pm.
Musical analogies in paint, L. Bradbury. Apr 12, 3pm.

Sutherland, Piper, Nash—three romantics, M. Mainstone. Apr 13, 1pm.
Salvador Dali, S. Wilson. Apr 16, 1pm.
Watercolour painting before & after Turner, L. Bradbury. Apr 18, 3pm.
Attractions of painted space, L. Bradbury. Apr 19, 3pm.
Newman, Still & Rothko—the modern sublime, S. Wilson. Apr 20, 1pm.
American pop: Warhol & Lichtenstein, S. Wilson. Apr 21, 1pm.
Carl André "Equivalent VIII" (brick piece), S. Wilson. Apr 24, 1pm.
Pre-Raphael detail today, L. Bradbury. Apr 25, 3pm.
Order out of chaos, L. Bradbury. Apr 26, 3pm.
Mondrian, C. Conrad. Apr 27, 1pm.
Malevitch's "Dynamic Suprematism" 1915, S. O'Brien-Twohig. Apr 28, 1pm.
VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, Cromwell Rd, SW7:
The art of drawing: The connoisseur & Old Master drawings, R. Parkinson. Apr 1; *Mechanical aids to drawing*, Dr M. Pidgley. Apr 8; *The designer & his drawings*, J. Prizeman. Apr 15; 1.15pm.
Music in London 1550-1750: Handel at Vauxhall, C. Patey. Apr 7, 1.15pm.
William Morris Society lecture: Dante Gabriel Rossetti's jewelry & its influence, S. Bury. Apr 9, 6.30pm. £1.50. Tickets from 26 Upper Phillimore Gdns, W8.
Beatrice Potter Society lecture: Inaugural lecture, M. Lane. Apr 29, 6.30pm. £1.
Gallery talks:
The Arts & Crafts movement, A. Ceresole. Apr 4, noon.
The 1920s, A. Ceresole. Apr 4, 3pm.
The complete works: Renaissance sculpture Rooms 15 & 16, R. Parkinson. Apr 5; *Majolica Room 17*, E. Graham. Apr 12; *Italian Renaissance sculpture Room 18*, R. Parkinson. Apr 26; 3.30pm.
Tudor & Jacobean silver, M. Neave. Apr 11, noon.
English sculpture, D. Froome. Apr 11, 3pm.
Drawing: technique & purpose, S. Lambert. Apr 16, 1.15pm.
20th-century studio potters, M. Neave. Apr 25, noon.
Late 18th-century English furniture, W. Clinton. Apr 25, 3pm.
WATERLOO ROOM, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1:
Celebrities on the South Bank: André Previn talks to J. Amis about his life & career. Apr 3, 6.15pm. £2.50.
Concert platform: Elgar's "Enigma Variations", R. Anderson. Apr 6, 5.55pm. 80p. (This work will be performed later the same evening.)
WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W1:
An introduction to Apsley House, F. Taylor. Apr 23, 1.15pm.

★ SPORT ★

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
FA Vase final, Wembley Stadium, Wembley, Middx. Apr 25.
UEFA Cup semi final, 1st leg, Apr 11; 2nd leg, Apr 22.
Home international:
England v Rumania, Wembley Stadium. Apr 29.
London home matches:
Arsenal v Leeds United, Apr 11; v Crystal Palace, Apr 20.
Charlton Athletic v Huddersfield Town, Apr 4; v Oxford United, Apr 21.
Chelsea v Cardiff City, Apr 4; v Luton Town, Apr 20.
Crystal Palace v Birmingham City, Apr 11; v Brighton & Hove Albion, Apr 18; v Nottingham Forest, Apr 25.
Fulham v Carlisle United, Apr 11; v Charlton Athletic, Apr 18; v Reading, Apr 25.
Millwall v Rotherham United, Apr 4; v Gillingham, Apr 20.
Orient v Swansea City, Apr 11; v West Ham United, Apr 18; v Bolton Wanderers, Apr 25.
Queen's Park Rangers v Grimsby Town, Apr 4; v Watford, Apr 18; v Cambridge United, Apr 25.
Tottenham Hotspur v Everton, Apr 4; v Norwich City, Apr 18; v Liverpool, Apr 25.
West Ham v Bristol Rovers, Apr 4; v Queen's Park Rangers, Apr 21.
Wimbledon v Doncaster Rovers, Apr 4; v Torquay United, Apr 20.
CYCLING
Sealink International, start Le Touquet, Apr 13;

finish Manchester, Apr 18.
EQUESTRIANISM
National Shire Horse Show, Peterborough, Cambs. Apr 4.
Badminton Horse Trials, Nr Tetbury, Glos. Apr 9-12.
Easter International Showjumping, Hickstead, W Sussex. Apr 17-20.
Birmingham International Showjumping Championships, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. Apr 22-26.
Horse Driving Trials, Cricket St Thomas, Nr Chard, Somerset. Apr 25, 26.
FENCING
British Universities' Sports Federation Championships, de Beaumont Centre, 83 Perham Rd, W14. Apr 3-5.
Birmingham International Tournament, Birmingham University. Apr 16-20.
World Youth Championships, Lausanne, Switzerland. Apr 16-20.
Corbe Cup, Sabre International, de Beaumont Centre, Apr 25, 26.
GOLF
Hampshire Hog, N Hants GC, Fleet, Hants. Apr 26.
GYMNASTICS
Daily Mirror "Champions All" International Gymnastics, Wembley Arena, Middx. Apr 11.
HORSE RACING
Kennedy Asphalt Hurdle, Liverpool. Apr 3.
Sun Grand National, Liverpool. Apr 4.
Scottish Championship Hurdle, Ayr. Apr 10.
William Hill Scottish National, Ayr. Apr 11.
John Porter Stakes, Newbury. Apr 11.
Tote Free Handicap, Newmarket. Apr 15.
Whitbread Gold Cup, Sandown Park. Apr 25.
1,000 Guineas Stakes, Newmarket. Apr 30.
ROWING
University Boat Race, Putney, SW15, to Mortlake, SW14. Apr 4, 1pm.
SQUASH
Audi British Open Championships, Bromley, Kent. Mar 30-Apr 9.
Harp Lager finals, Wembley Squash Centre, Wembley, Middx. Apr 14.
SWIMMING
Coca Cola National Short Course Championships, Barnet, Herts. Apr 2-5.
Martini European Diving Cup, Crystal Palace, SE19. Apr 17-19.
Three Nations' Tournament, Leeds, W Yorks. Apr 25, 26.
TENNIS
British Hard Court Championships, West Hants Club, Bournemouth. Apr 20-26.
Trophée Pernod, West Worthing, W Sussex. Apr 27-May 2.

★ ROYAL EVENTS ★

The Queen Mother attends a Service to mark the Centenary of the Royal College of Midwives. Westminster Abbey, SW1. Apr 2.
The Queen & The Duke of Edinburgh attend Evensong to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. St George's Chapel, Windsor, Berks. Apr 9.
The Queen Mother takes the Lord High Admiral's Divisions. Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Devon. Apr 9.
The Queen Mother attends the 800th Anniversary Service. Truro Cathedral, Truro, Cornwall. Apr 12.
The Prince of Wales visits Canberra, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania & South Australia. Apr 12-27.
The Queen & The Duke of Edinburgh attend the Maundy Service and The Queen distributes the Royal Maundy. Westminster Abbey, SW1. Apr 16.
The Queen Mother attends a Concert given by the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain to mark the Centenary of the Church of England Children's Society. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1. Apr 24.
The Queen reviews the Parade of The Queen's Scouts. The Quadrangle, Windsor Castle, Berks. Apr 26.
The Queen & the Duke of Edinburgh attend a Gala Variety Performance. London Palladium, Argill St, W1. Apr 27.

★ OTHER EVENTS ★

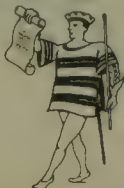
Circus Hassani, Chessington Zoo, Surrey. Apr 1-Oct.
Poetry readings: Matthew Sweeney, Aidan Murphy, Apr 2; Nicki Jacowska, John Horder,

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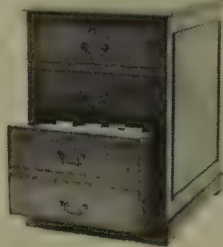
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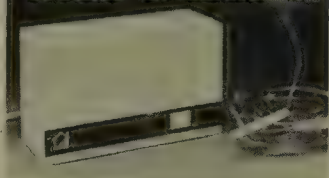
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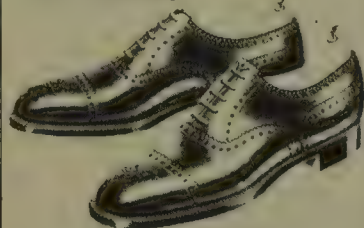
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Apr 7: *National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Sq, SW5.*

British & European Colour Guards Championships, Wembley Conference Centre, Middx. Apr 4.

13th Centenary Celebrations, Gloucester Cathedral, Glos. Apr 13-July.

Children's tours, Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1. Apr 14, 16, 21, 23, 28, 30, 11.30am.

RHS Spring Flower Show, Apr 14, 15; RHS Flower Show, Apr 28, 29; RHS New Hall, Greycoat St, SW1.

Canoe Race, start Devizes, Wilts, Apr 17; finish County Hall, SE1 Apr 20, noon.

Platform performances: Aurora Leigh, Olivier, Apr 14, 15, 5.45pm; Music from the Cottesloe Theatre, Lyttelton, Apr 16; Fine Life, Lyttelton, Apr 21; 6pm. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1.

Easter Parade, Battersea Park, SW11. Apr 19, 3pm.

Tournament of Knights, Chilham Castle, Nr Canterbury, Kent. Apr 19, 20.

London Harness Horse Parade, Regent's Park, NW1. Apr 20, 9am.

Bank Holiday Flying Day, Shuttleworth Collection, Old Warden Aerodrome, Biggleswade, Beds. Apr 20.

Railways & the Cinema, railway scenes from feature films, 3pm; Railway Classics & the Cinema, 7.45pm; Apr 20; Films from the GEC & Bassett-Lowke archives, Apr 21, 7.45pm; Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, SE1.

Punch & Judy show by Professor Styles, Museum of London, London Wall, EC2. Apr 22-24.

Tractor Pulling, Ardingly, W Sussex. Apr 25.

National Trust Annual Gathering, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, SE1. Apr 27, 2.15pm & 7.15pm.

★ GARDENS ★

BERKSHIRE

Culham Court (Mr E.M. Behrens), *Nr Henley-on-Thames.* Apr 26, 2-7pm.

Odney Club (John Lewis Partnership), *Cookham.* Apr 5, 2-6pm.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Bartlow Park (Brig & Mrs Alan Breitmeyer), *Nr Saffron Walden.* Apr 12, 2-6pm.

The Bell School of Languages, Red Cross Lane, Cambridge. Apr 26, 2-5.30pm.

CUMBRIA

Ash Landing Garden (Mr & Mrs G. Yates), *Far Sawrey, Nr Ambleside.* Apr 11, 2-5pm.

Lingholm (Viscount Rochdale), *Nr Keswick.* Daily except Suns, 10am-5pm.

DERBYSHIRE

Lea Rhododendron Gardens (Mr & Mrs Tye), *Nr Matlock.* Daily, 10am-7pm.

DEVON

Bickham House (Lord Roborough), *Roborough, Nr Plymouth.* Apr 5, 12, 19, 2-6pm.

Greenway Gardens (Mr & Mrs A.A. Hicks), *Churston Ferrers, Nr Brixham.* Apr 23, 30, 2-6pm.

DURHAM

St Aidan's College (by kind permission of the principal, Miss Irene Hindmarsh), *Durham* (1 mile from city centre). Daily, during daylight hours.

ESSEX

Birch Hall (Mrs N. Clarke), *Theydon Bois, Nr Epping.* Apr 5, 2-6pm.

Terling Place (Lord Rayleigh), *Terling, Nr Chelmsford.* Apr 12, 2-7pm.

Theydon Priory (Sir William Keswick), *Theydon Bois, Nr Epping.* Apr 12, 2-6pm.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Ampney Park (Mr & Mrs Brian Humphry), *Nr Cirencester.* Every Tues, Sun, 2-6pm.

Hodges Barn (Mr & Mrs C.N. Hornby), *Shipton Moyne, Nr Tetbury.* Apr 20, 26, 2-7pm. Also by appointment.

Kemble Gardens: Glebe Barn (Mr & Mrs Gordon Gregory), *Kemble House* (Mrs Donald Peachey).

The Pigeon House (Dr & Mrs John Grove-White), *Kemble, Nr Cirencester.* Apr 26, 2-6pm.

Willesley House (Col & Mrs P. Arkwright), *Nr Broadway.* Apr 26, 27, 2-6pm.

HAMPSHIRE

Binstead Place (Mr & Mrs C.J. Wills), *Binstead, Nr Alton.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

Chilland (Mr L.A. Impey), *Martyr Worthy, Nr Winchester.* Apr 12, 2-7pm.

The Deane House (Mrs Brian Downward), *Sparsholt, Nr Winchester.* Apr 26, 2-5pm.

Pennington Chase (Mr & Mrs J.B. Coates), *Lymington, Nr Southampton.* Apr 5, 2-7pm.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Cokenach House (Mr & Mrs J.E.L. Lebus),

Barway, Nr Royston. Apr 19, 2.30-6.30pm.

KENT

Ladham House (Betty, Lady Jessel), *Goudhurst.* Apr 19, 11am-6pm. Also by appointment.

Denton Court (Mr & Miss Gostling), *Denton, Nr Canterbury.* Apr 19, 2-5pm.

Mount Ephraim (Mr & Mrs C.A.W. Dawes), *Hernhill, Nr Faversham.* Apr 20, 21, 11am-7pm.

Street End Place (Lt Col John Baker White), *Street End, Nr Canterbury.* Apr 12, 19, 2-7pm.

LANCASHIRE

Cranford (Mr T.J.C. Taylor), *Aughton, Nr Ormskirk.* Daily, 10am-dusk.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Noseley Hall (Lord Hazlerigg), *Noseley, Nr Billesdon.* Apr 25, 2-5.30pm.

LONDON

Chiswick Mall: Walpole House (Mr & Mrs J.H. Benson), *Strawberry House* (Beryl, Countess of Rothes), *Church St, W4.* Apr 26, 2-6pm.

NORFOLK

Bayfield Hall (Brig & Hon Mrs Douglas Phelps), *Nr Holt.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

The Lodge (Mr Douglas C. King), *Leatheringsett, Nr Holt.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Cragside (National Trust), *Rothbury, Nr Alnwick.* Daily, 10.30am-6pm.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Felley Priory (Maj & Hon Mrs R.P. Chaworth Musters), *Underwood, Nr Hucknall.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

Whip Ridding (Miss Nora Witham), *Eakring, Nr Southwell.* Apr 26, 2-6pm.

OXFORDSHIRE

Adwell House (Mr & Mrs W.R.A. Birch Reynardson), *Tetsworth, Nr Thame.* Apr 19, 2.30-6.30pm.

Bampton Manor (Countess Munster), *Bampton.* Apr 12, 2.30-6pm.

Bignell House (Mr & Mrs P.J. Gordon), *Chesterton, Nr Bicester.* Apr 26, 2-7pm.

SHROPSHIRE

The Grove (Mr & Mrs Philip Radcliffe Evans), *Kinton, Nesscliffe, Nr Shrewsbury.* Apr 19, 20, 23, 2-6pm.

New Hall (Mrs R.H. Treasure), *Eaton-under-Heywood, Nr Church Stretton.* Apr 26, 1-6pm.

SOMERSET

Fairfield House (Sir Michael & Lady Gass), *Stogursey, Nr Bridgwater.* Apr 12, 2-5.30pm.

Hartree Court (Mr & Mrs Richard Hill), *East Hartree, Nr Wells.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

Parish's House (Mr B.G.S. Cayzer), *Timsbury, Nr Bath.* Apr 19, 20, 11am-7pm.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Yew Tree Cottage (Mr & Mrs H.W. Rogers), *Dunston Heath, Nr Stafford.* Apr 26, 11am-4pm.

SUFFOLK

Whepstead Hall (Mr A.T.U. Park & Miss E.M.M. Park), *Whepstead, Nr Bury St Edmunds.* Apr 19, 2-6pm.

SURREY

Feathercombe (Mrs Wieler & Miss Parker), *Hambledon, Nr Godalming.* Apr 19, 20, 26, 2-6pm.

Sutton Place (Sutton Place Property Co), *Apr 16, 2.30-5pm.*

SUSSEX

Borde Hill Garden (Mr R.N.S. Clarke), *Nr Haywards Heath* (on Balcombe Rd). Wed, Thur, Sat, Sun & Bank Hol, 10am-6pm.

Great Dixter (Lloyd family), *Northiam, Nr Rye.* Daily, except Mon, but open Bank Hol, 2-5.30pm (last admission 5pm).

The High Beeches (Hon H.E. Boscawen), *Nr Handcross.* Apr 20, 10.30am-6pm. Also by appointment.

Malt House (Mr & Mrs Graham Ferguson), *Chithurst, Nr Rogaie.* Apr 26, 2-7pm.

Southdown Flowers, *Walberton, Nr Arundel.* Apr 4, 2-6pm.

West Dean Gardens (Edward James Foundation), *West Dean, Nr Chichester.* Daily. Mon-Fri, 1-6pm; Sun & Bank Hol, 1-7pm. Last admission 1 hour before closing.

WARWICKSHIRE

Woodpeckers (Dr & Mrs A.J. Cox), *Marcliffe, Bidford-on-Avon, Nr Stratford-upon-Avon.* Apr 20, 2.30-6pm.

WILTSHIRE

Easton Grey House (Mr & Mrs Peter Saunders), *Easton Grey, Nr Malmesbury.* Apr 20, 2-6pm.

YORKSHIRE

Constable Burton Hall Gardens (Mr Charles Wyvill), *Nr Leyburn.* Daily, 9am-6pm.

Otterington Hall (Miss M. Furness), *Otterington, Nr Northallerton.* Apr 26, 2-6pm.

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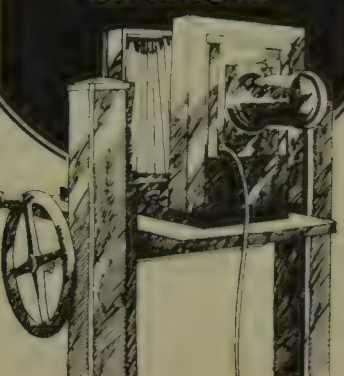
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DUNLOP

The Chancellor's box



Sir Geoffrey Howe: aiming to defeat inflation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe's third Budget, introduced to the House of Commons on March 10, was designed to meet such daunting economic circumstances that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had little choice but to stick to his broad strategy by increasing the general burden of taxation and offering only a limited stimulus for reviving industrial activity. The Government's one undisputed economic achievement, the reduction in the rate of inflation from around 22 per cent in the middle of last year to 15 per cent by the end of the year and a current rate down into single figures, was still regarded as too fragile to risk any dramatic expansionary moves, for controlling the rate of inflation remains the Government's first priority.

Elsewhere the economic outlook was bleak. Output in the UK fell by about 2½ per cent in 1980, and was continuing to fall. Unemployment, at more than 2,300,000, had risen by more than a million in a year, and now represented about one in ten of the workforce. More factories have been closing down and more firms going into liquidation, and the Government has failed to keep within its money supply targets and substantially increased the public sector borrowing requirement, from £8,500 million forecast last year to £13,500 million as revealed in the latest figures. Underlying these factors was the world slump.

In such circumstances the Chancellor was, as his speech made clear, firmly boxed in. In order to reduce public spending to £10,500 million in 1981-82 he had to find some £3,500 million in additional taxation. Of this £1,000 million will come from North Sea oil, £400 million from bank profits and virtually all the rest from consumers, on the basis of paying as they spend rather than as they earn. Some £500 million will be raised from drink (4p a pint on beer, 12p on a bottle of wine, 25p on sherry and 60p on spirits)

and £500 million from tobacco (14p on an average packet of cigarettes). About £910 million will be raised from an increase of 20p a gallon in petrol, £270 million from a similar increase in derv, and £225 million from a rise in vehicle excise duty from £60 to £70. In addition, there will be no increase in income tax allowances (which would have cost, the Chancellor said, some £2,500 million to fulfil).

To provide his limited stimulus the Chancellor announced a reduction in minimum lending rate of 2 per cent and a substantial package of measures designed to help small businesses, including a pilot loan guarantee scheme and a business start scheme. There were also increases in pensions and unemployment and child benefits. The minimum age for the purchase of "granny bonds" was reduced from 60 to 50.

The Budget was designed, the Chancellor said, to sustain the fight against inflation and to help redress the balance of the economy in favour of business and industry. "It's only by giving priority to those objectives," he concluded, "that we can strengthen the basis of sustained economic advance. We shall continue to pursue our strategy for the defeat of inflation, and that strategy will be fortified by the changes which I'm proposing." The burden of income tax and excise duties would have to rise in the year ahead in order to secure lower interest rates and to improve the prospects for industry and employment. The Chancellor said that the downturn in the economic cycle had been unusually severe, but it should now be coming close to its end. He argued that when recovery did start "the country will be better fitted than for many years to take advantage of the new opportunities."

The clear indication of this rather grim Budget was that though recovery was expected, it had not yet arrived, and until it did the Government could not change its economic strategy. The Chancellor, like his Prime Minister, is not for turning. They may well find increasing restlessness on the benches behind them. In the week before the Budget a report from the all-party House of Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service, which is composed of six Conservative MPs, four Labour and one Liberal, suggested that the Government's medium-term financial strategy was not soundly based. The committee declared that it was unconvinced that the growth in money supply was a direct cause of inflation. At the same time the committee did not believe that there had been a true monetarist experiment, for the Government had not cut public spending and borrowing nor raised interest rates to the fullest extent. Monetary policy's influence on inflation, the committee argued, was exerted by lowering economic activity and by raising the exchange rate, and it suggested that the cost of a fall in inflation of 1 per cent a year would be 4 per cent of national income and a year's unemployment for 2½ per cent of the workforce (about 650,000 people).

The Government has so far shown no sign of being moved by such arguments, maintaining that the damage of inflation is a far greater long-term risk to the economy. It may well be right, but the present preoccupation with both public and private spending and the inflationary risks attached to them also affect both public and private investment. The harshness of this Budget's measures to prevent another inflationary spiral led by consumer spending is defensible; measures that deter essential investment, upon which recovery will depend, are not.

Monday, February 9

Shirley Williams resigned from the national executive of the Labour Party.

Members of the D'Oyly Carte opera company delivered petitions to Parliament in protest at the Arts Council's refusal of a grant. The general manager said the company would have to close unless funds could be raised.

Jozef Pinkowski, Poland's third Prime Minister in a year, was replaced by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Defence Minister. The Soviet Ambassador to East Germany warned that Moscow could not remain indifferent to events in Poland and that the country must remain an "integrated part" of the Communist bloc.

Suburban police stations in Kampala were attacked and their armories cleared of guns and ammunition by members of the Ugandan Freedom Movement at the start of a campaign to overthrow the Obote government. On February 11 Bidani Sali, secretary-general of the Uganda Patriotic Movement, was arrested.

Cynthia Dwyer, an American journalist convicted by the Iranian government of spying, was deported from Iran after ten months' captivity.

Tuesday, February 10

More than 4,000 people marched on Lambeth Town Hall in protest at Lambeth Council's £50 rate levy and 50 per cent rate rise due in April.

In Zimbabwe's integrated army factional violence continued between supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and those of minority leader Joshua Nkomo. At the Connemara army camp in the Zimbabwean midlands and at the Glenville barracks, Bulawayo, mutineers raided the armoury. The main roads were sealed off to contain the disorder in which at least 250 lives were lost in the week ending February 15.

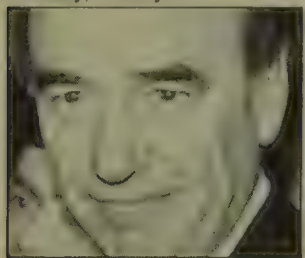
Wednesday, February 11

Talbot UK, owned by the French Peugeot Citroën group, announced that production at its Linwood plant near Glasgow would end in June with the loss of 4,800 jobs.

EEC talks failed after three days to resolve the dispute between Britain and France over access to British waters for Continental fishing boats.

On the second anniversary of the February Revolution in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini warned the clergy not to interfere in affairs of state and drew attention to the country's serious economic conditions.

A £332 million scheme to provide 25,000 temporary jobs for unemployed people, clearing derelict sites and improving community landscapes, was launched by the Manpower Services Commission.

Thursday, February 12

Negotiations with the unions over Rupert Murdoch's take-over of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and the three supplements were successfully concluded: 563 full-time jobs were to go—about 20 per cent of the staff of 4,000—and 100 additional shifts, and the three supplements were to be printed outside London. Agreements were also reached on disputes procedures.

The National Union of Seamen called off its five-week strike and agreed to submit its claims for increased overtime

and weekend payments to arbitration by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

It was announced that Peter Sutcliffe, charged with the murder of Jacqueline Hill in Leeds last November, would face 12 other charges of murder.

Friday, February 13

Inflation in Britain fell in January from 15.1 per cent to 13 per cent.

Saturday, February 14

47 young people died and more than 100 were severely injured in a fire at the Stardust Cabaret, a disco in Dublin.



An Irish Setter, Astley's Portia of Rua, owned by Mrs M. and Miss C. Tuite of Sidecup, Kent, became Supreme Champion at Crufts.

Darlington, a fourth-division soccer club, became the first to stage a Sunday match under the Football League's revised rule.

Susan Brown was selected to cox the Oxford Boat Race crew. She would be the first girl ever to take part in the race.

Monday, February 16

Britain had a record trade surplus of £957 million in January.

In Zimbabwe Joshua Nkomo persuaded his Zipra guerrillas to lay down their arms in the township of Entumbane, scene of a week's factional violence, after rival Zanla forces pulled out on February 15.

The Pope began a six-day visit to the Philippines. During a fuelling stop in Pakistan a bomb exploded at a stadium in Karachi, killing the man who was carrying it, 20 minutes before the Pope arrived to celebrate Mass.

Tens of thousands of people demonstrated in the three main cities of the Basque region of Spain in protest at the death in police custody of Jose Ignacio Arregui, suspected of being a member of ETA, the Basque separatist organization. The following day the director-general of the Spanish police, five chiefs of department and about 200 senior police officers resigned.

A spokesman for Poland's independent union Solidarity responded favourably to the appeal of the Prime Minister, General Jaruzelski, for a 90-day strike-free period.

Tuesday, February 17

Princess Anne was elected by a clear majority Chancellor of London University in succession to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

The Polish government agreed to the formation of an independent students' union.

David Garnett, author, died in France aged 89.

Wednesday, February 18

Following the spread of an unofficial strike by miners the Government agreed, at a special emergency meeting with the National Coal Board and miners' union leaders, to make more state aid available. As a result the Coal Board's plan for early closure of 25 pits was withdrawn, coal imports were to be reduced and miners agreed to return to work.

Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, was appointed editor of *The*

Times, and his deputy, Frank Giles, was appointed editor of *The Sunday Times*.

President Reagan announced an increase in US defence spending over the next four years of £40,000 million, government spending cuts of £22,000 million and a 30 per cent reduction in taxes.

Thursday, February 19

The Soviet authorities were reported to be granting up to ten times the usual number of exit visas for the emigration of Jews.

The West Indies won the first Test match against England in Port of Spain, Trinidad, by an innings and 79 runs.

Friday, February 20

Courtaulds announced it was withdrawing from nylon production in Britain and that plants in Liverpool and Northern Ireland would be closed with the loss of more than 1,900 jobs.

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan rejected a proposal by President Giscard d'Estaing of France for an international conference on Afghanistan.

Saturday, February 21

The Opposition leader, Michael Foot, joined more than 30,000 people in a march through Glasgow to protest at the level of unemployment.

A bomb exploded at the American radio station Radio Free Europe in Munich, injuring eight people.

Sunday, February 22

The three British missionaries held in Iran since August, 1980, were released from prison. The spying charges on which they had been held were based, the Iranian authorities said, on forged documents. They flew home to Britain on February 27. A fourth Briton, Andrew Pyke, a businessman, charged with spying and embezzlement, was still detained and was to face trial.

The Soviet Ambassador in Maputo said the USSR would help Mozambique if South Africa invaded it again. Warships of the Soviet navy were at the time visiting Mozambique's two main ports, Maputo and Beira.

Captain Giles Kershaw and Sergeant Gerry Nicholson arrived back in Britain having completed the first flight round the world via the South Pole. They had made their trip in a de Havilland Chubb Twin Otter.

Monday, February 23

President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union called for a summit meeting with President Reagan at the opening session of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

A Ugandan underground organization, the Movement for the Struggle for Political Rights (Mospor), dedicated to the overthrow of President Obote, announced it had 5,000 men under arms.

The Pope arrived in Tokyo for a four-day visit to Japan.

In an attempted *coup d'état* about 200 right-wing civil guards armed with machine guns took control of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid and held 350 of the lower house MPs hostage. After an 18-hour siege the rebels surrendered to forces loyal to King Juan Carlos. The guards were led by Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, reporting to General Jaime Milans del Bosch, who was dismissed from his post and arrested with 19 other officers; and all the rebel guards were to face charges.

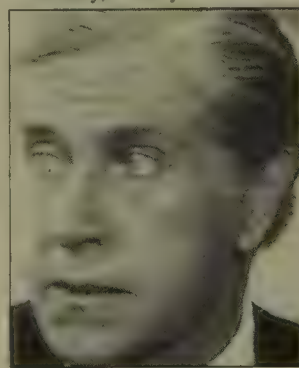
Tuesday, February 24

The engagement was announced between the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

The Government announced the injection of a further £880 million into the British Steel Corporation over the next 15 months and that it would introduce legislation to write off £3,509

million from the Corporation's balance sheet. If the latest survival plan failed, powers would be taken to facilitate closure of the business.

An earthquake in southern Greece, measuring 6.6 on the Richter scale, killed 13 people and injured several hundreds. The epicentre was about 43 miles west of Athens.

Wednesday, February 25

The Observer Sunday newspaper was taken over by the Lonrho group in a share deal with Atlantic Richfield, the American oil company which had owned the 190-year-old paper for four years. "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, announced that he would also be launching a new London evening newspaper.

The Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, arrived in Washington for talks with President Reagan.

The threatened national strike of water workers was called off after union leaders agreed to recommend a 12.3 per cent pay increase to their members.

Thursday, February 26

ICI announced a £121 million loss for the second half of 1980 and cut its trading dividend for the first time since the Second World War.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions ordered a one-day strike on March 9, to be followed by other disruptive action, in support of their claim for improvement on the Government's 7 per cent pay offer.



England withdrew from the second Test match against the West Indies, due to be played in Guyana, following a deportation order served on Robin Jackman because of his previous sporting connexions with South Africa.

Friday, February 27

Sir Harold Wilson announced that he would retire from the House of Commons at the next election for health reasons.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin toured Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Saturday, February 28

The US State Department announced that more naval and military advisers would be sent to El Salvador to help counteract Cuban-backed support for guerrillas fighting against the ruling junta. US aid worth £6,800,000 would be withheld from Nicaragua because of the Sandanista government's alleged role in supplying arms to the guerrillas.

Sunday, March 1

About 3,500 people marched through west Belfast in support of Robert

Sands, officer commanding the Provisional IRA in the Maze Prison, who earlier in the day had begun a hunger strike for political status. The next day all republican terrorists in the Maze ended their "dirty" protest.

Monday, March 2

Twelve MPs in the House of Commons and nine peers in the Upper House relinquished the Labour Whip and announced that they would form the nucleus of a new social democrat party by Easter.

Several thousand demonstrators, mostly black, marched through central London protesting at police handling of an investigation into the fire in south London on January 18 in which 13 people died. Seventeen policemen were injured and 23 arrests were made.

Leaders of the teachers' unions accepted a 7.5 per cent pay rise.

Lt-General Ahmed Badawi, Defence Minister of Egypt, and 13 senior army commanders were killed in a helicopter crash in the western desert.

Three men belonging to the Pakistani Al-Zulfikar organization hijacked a Boeing 720 aircraft and forced it to divert to Kabul airport. They threatened to blow up the aircraft and its occupants unless their demand for the release of 90 Pakistani prisoners in Pakistan was met. They later released some hostages, including women and children and some men who had become ill, but on March 6 they shot Tariq Rahim, a Pakistani diplomat. On March 8 the aircraft flew to Damascus, Syria, with 111 hostages still on board.

Tuesday, March 3

President Brezhnev was re-elected for another five-year term of office as general secretary of the Soviet Communist party at the final session of the Communist Party Congress in Moscow. The existing Politburo and party secretariat were also re-elected.

Wednesday, March 4

President José Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador ordered the arrest of Roberto d'Abuisson, a former major in the National Guard, for trying to engineer a right-wing military *coup d'état*.

Thursday, March 5

Customs officers boarded the Panamanian-registered tug *Sea Rover* 2½ miles off Beachy Head after a chase during which it had been fired on by a French warship and fire had broken out on board. The crew of nine were later held at Newhaven in connexion with alleged cannabis smuggling.

A 12-man Islamic peace mission put forward a plan for a ceasefire in the five-month war between Iran and Iraq to begin on March 12 followed by a supervised withdrawal of Iraqi forces to be completed within a month.

Friday, March 6

Five naval aircrew died when two Sea King helicopters collided after take-off from the Navy's new aircraft carrier HMS *Invincible*.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, George Thomas, announced he would not stand for re-election at the end of the current Parliament.

Polish authorities indicted four dissidents on charges carrying the maximum penalty of death.

Sir Philip Dawson, senior partner of Arup Associates, won the 1981 Royal Gold Medal for architecture.

Sunday, March 8

Britain beat Italy 3-2 in the Davis Cup at Brighton and qualified for a place in the last eight. The final match was clinched by Buster Mottram who beat Corrado Barazzutti 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Britain's last Davis Cup win over Italy was in 1933.

The British pair Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, from Nottingham, won the world ice dance championship at Hartford, Connecticut.

WINDOW ON THE WORLD

Assault on Spanish democracy: An attempt to impose a military government in Spain was successfully resisted by King Juan Carlos, supported by the majority of the armed forces. The *coup* was led by General Bosch, military commander of Valencia, and involved the seizure of the Cortes and its 350 members, who were held as hostages for 18 hours, by some 200 armed rebel civil guards led by Colonel Tejero. The members of the Cortes were released and the rebel leaders arrested when the *coup* collapsed.



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Civil guards harass the first vice-president, General Gutierrez, and the rebels' leader, Colonel Tejero, addresses captive deputies in the Cortes.



REUTERS



PENNACORATION



Greek earthquake: An earthquake measuring 6.6 on the Richter scale struck southern Greece, killing 13 people and injuring many others. The Apollo Hotel at Lout-raki, west of Athens, was among about 3,000 buildings to be severely damaged.



St Valentine's Day holocaust: 47 people died in a fire at the Stardust Cabaret in the suburbs of Dublin where 700 young people were attending a disco dance competi-tion. The interior of the club was completely gutted within 15 minutes.



London march: Several thousand demonstrators, mostly black, marched through London protesting at police handling of an investigation into the fire in south London on January 18 in which 13 people died. Violence broke out during the march.



Safe home: Dr and Mrs John Coleman and Miss Jean Waddell, the British missionaries held for six months in Iran, arrived back in England and were met by Dr Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose envoy Terry Waite is behind the group.



Visiting the President: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spent three days in the United States, in Washington and New York, talking with President Reagan, left, and Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations. She was accompanied by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. She emphasized the gravity of the international situation and the vital part Nato must play in safeguarding Western interests. A remarkable similarity of viewpoint emerged between Mrs Thatcher's economic policy and that of President Reagan. On the summit meeting proposed by the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Mrs Thatcher advised a cautious approach and she called for firmness in facing the USSR's military might. She also said that Britain would be prepared to take part in a Western rapid deployment force to protect vital areas such as the Gulf—a proposal that met with a hostile reception in the United Arab Emirates.



Pope's Asian tour: The Pope spent six days in the Philippines where he was welcomed by President Marcos and his wife, left, before flying to Japan where he visited Nagasaki, above, and Hiroshima where the first atomic bombs were dropped.



Hotel fire: Eight people died and over 200 were injured in a fire at the Las Vegas Hilton. A hotel employee was charged with homicide and arson.



At least 500 people have died this year in the civil war, above and below.



President Duarte, leader of El Salvador's junta, at a recent press conference.



Military aid from the USA helps to support Salvadorian soldiers, above and below.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD GINSBERG FOR CAMERA PRESS

Civil war in El Salvador: Military aid to the centre-right government of Latin America's smallest nation was increased by the USA after the Reagan Administration claimed that Cuba was providing leftist Salvadorian guerrillas with arms channelled through Nicaragua. Proof of Cuban, and Soviet, involvement has been found, said Washington, in papers seized from guerrillas. American instructors were sent to advise President José Duarte's junta on counter-insurgency and to train helicopter pilots. Many thousands of people have already been killed in the war.



Twickenham stand: The opening of this new stand at the Rugby Football Union ground was celebrated by England with a win over Scotland to keep the Calcutta Cup.



New world record: Sebastian Coe broke the world indoor record for 800 metres with a time of 1 min 46.0 secs in the international against East Germany at Cosford.



One girl in a boat: Susan Brown, a third year biochemistry student, was selected to cox the Oxford University Boat Race crew—the first woman to be so chosen.



Test firing: The three engines of America's space shuttle were fired for 20 seconds in a pre-launch test.



Submarine commissioned: HMS *Splendid*, latest of Britain's nuclear-powered Fleet submarines and the 12th now in service, was commissioned at Barrow-in-Furness. Fleet submarines are hunter-attack boats.

The great experiment

by John Pardoe

"And what are fifty? A man doesn't like to be one of fifty. It's too many for glory, and not enough for strength." Thus said Mr Ratler, that Trollopean activist, in *Phineas Redux*. The question of numbers has crossed the mind of many a member of the Parliamentary Labour Party these past few weeks. For how is a man best to further his career? By sticking with what has always been? Or by joining forces with this new-fangled Council for Social Democracy?

So far 12 MPs have made the break and no more are expected for some little time. But that is not because there are not many others who agree with the 12. It is simply that these others will bide their time until they see the lie of the land. Setting up a new political party in Britain ought to be just about impossible. The first law of British politics is that nothing interesting or unusual ever happens. The forces of inertia are supreme. Therefore the new party surely will not happen.

Such indeed was my belief until recently. Anyone who has been an active Liberal over the last 20 years is well insulated against over-enthusiasm for any idea that a new dawn is about to break. We have seen it all before. We have been through Orpington, trudged round Rochdale, seen two by-election victories in one glorious and never-to-be-forgotten-day, and been carried to the very heights of ecstasy in the general election of 1974. So we have seen it all come—and go.

Therefore in February I would have said that this was just another mid-term upset which would be set right again by the onset of a general election. But now I am not so sure. Perhaps, after all, the parting of the ways is at hand. Perhaps the British electorate has finally rumbled the true lunacy of their political system.

My conversion to this new-found optimism is not due to anything the Social Democrats have done. Rather it stems from the mood of members of the Parliamentary Labour Party. I had assumed that they too would be immune to the idea that anything new could actually take place. But then the awful truth dawned on me that the Labour Party is running scared. Senior and sober members of the party are not at all concerned to hide their fears, which are terrible in the extreme. They really do believe the party is falling apart.

Certainly something seems to have changed a lot of minds around Westminster. Of course it is perfectly possible that the Social Democrats will yet throw it all away. The reverse side of the pessimism to be found in the Parliamentary Labour Party is the raucous optimism of the Social Democrats. Like them as I do, I cannot forbear to mention that the arrogance of Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers at the moment is rather

great. They have about them just the smallest whiff of overconfidence.

They are of course entitled to indulge themselves. They have shown remarkable bravery (for politicians). They have established something that no one would have given them the least chance of establishing 12 months ago. Yet in their enjoyment of their current success they must constantly remind themselves just how difficult is the task to which they have set their hands.

Dr Owen unfortunately gives the impression that he thinks he can do it all on his own. Intelligent, hardworking and committed as he is, this is just not on. The realignment of British politics will not be accomplished without a formal working agreement between those forces in British politics which want to bring it about. That means that the Liberal Party and the Social Democrats have got to get together. It is all very difficult. There is first of all the personal matter of who is to lead any new alliance. David Steel is very popular in the country. David Owen has been Foreign Secretary. Shirley Williams is almost everybody's choice for anything nice—but she is outside Parliament. There is in fact no reason why the leadership need be in question until after the general election, when the MPs returned by the electorate will decide the whole thing.

Then there is the problem of who fights where. The Liberal Party has spent a great deal of effort building up a grass-roots organization. It is a national party with committees and a presence in a large number of constituencies. Left to its own devices, with no help from the Social Democrats, it would probably fight well over 500 seats at the next election. It is simply unrealistic to suggest that Liberals should fight only 300 seats. Moreover it will be impossible to persuade local Liberals not to stand unless there is a candidate in recognizable Liberal colours in their constituency for whom they can work.

The best solution to the problem at the next general election would be for 630 candidates to stand calling themselves "Liberal and Social Democrat". That may be too massive a pill for many to swallow and so we shall probably have to settle for something less. Perhaps in some seats we shall have Liberal candidates fighting with Social Democrat support; in some seats there will be Social Democrat candidates fighting with Liberal support; and in some seats there will be candidates who are able to fight under the joint title.

Whatever the final shape and title of the election line-up these matters cannot surely be allowed to kill a great experiment. The Liberal Party and the Social Democrats believe remarkably similar things. Moreover they are united in a common purpose—the realignment of British politics. That should now be the overriding aim, and to its fulfilment all else should be subordinated.

In Britain's wake

by Patrick Brogan

The British, after nearly two years of Lafferism, must have mixed feelings as they watch the Americans jump on to the curve. The doctrine goes by many names, besides that of Arthur Laffer. It is known as "supply side" economics. Friedmanism, Thatcherism and now Stockmanism. Laffer said that what goes up must come down, and drew a curve on a paper napkin to prove it.

It is a graph purporting to show that as taxes go up, government revenue goes down, until the point is reached when the government takes everything and gets nothing. Mr Laffer believes that the less government takes, the more it will get, and that taxes should therefore be reduced drastically.

If you take 90 per cent of a man's income in taxes, it is not worth his while trying to earn, say, 15 per cent more if all that effort will bring him a mere 1½ per cent extra. Knock his taxes down to 20 or 30 per cent and he will save, invest and work harder, increasing his wealth, the country's and, eventually, the government's, too, as it gets its share of a far higher total.

There are drawbacks to Lafferism. There is a time-lag between cutting the taxes and enjoying the general prosperity that, in theory, will result, and during that interval the government's deficit will rise sharply, unless expenditure is cut. Deficits, according to Laffer, Reagan, Thatcher *et al*, mean inflation, which makes everyone poorer and defeats the purpose of the exercise.

So Mrs Thatcher and now Mr Reagan try to cut the budget and keep interest rates high. *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. It is not for a Washington commentator to discuss the ruins of British economic policy. From this distance, London sounds ever more like Warsaw. Besides, Mr Reagan is following in Mrs Thatcher's footsteps as rapidly as the American constitution will permit him and the same consequences may soon be apparent here.

The first thing to point out is that the new economic plan announced in February and promulgated in March proposes cuts in the federal budget of between \$41,000 million and \$49,000 million. It is a horrendous sum that you might think would have an immediate effect on the economy. Things are not quite so simple as that, however.

For one thing, it is only 6.5 per cent of the federal budget. For another, no one expects Mr Reagan to get it: his supporters in Congress are said to be thinking in terms of \$30,000 million, which probably means that they will get \$25,000 million or so, 3.5 per cent of the budget.

Mr Reagan wants to cut taxes, the essence of Lafferism, by 30 per cent over three and a half years. The Democrats in Congress are against this, be-

cause it would help the rich more than the poor and because it would, they think, be inflationary (they do not believe in Mr Laffer's curve). There will be horse trading on the budget cuts, in the time-honoured way, but a real battle over the tax cuts.

Remember Mrs Thatcher's tax cuts, that turned out to be tax increases. That leaves one last weapon that will have an effect on the economy: interest rates. Mr Reagan wants the Federal Reserve Board, which manages such things, to keep rates high until inflation is much reduced. We will draw a veil over the British experience (inflation now is what it was two years ago, and everyone is much poorer) and note that here things are done rather differently. The President cannot order the director of the Fed to hold interest rates up, as Mrs Thatcher can the governor of the Bank of England.

Does this mean that Mr Reagan's programme is all a fraud? Not a bit of it. It is a serious attempt to turn the clock back and the real measure of its success will be taken in three or four years' time. The 1982 budget may not be very different from the one President Carter prepared in its actual totals, but what Mr Reagan is also asking, and what he will probably get, is a sharp decrease in the rate at which the budget increases.

All sorts of programmes that began life in Democratic days as small and worthy measures have since swollen into monstrously expensive and bureaucratic burdens upon the taxpayer. If they are permitted to grow no longer, or to grow very slowly, inflation will reduce their effects on the budget very speedily.

Mr Reagan's proposals include the notion of eliminating many programmes. When the last fight is over, many of them will be found to have survived, and the President's other proviso, that they should stop growing, is more likely to hold. The result of all this is that Lafferism will not reduce the budget quickly, will certainly not balance it during Mr Reagan's term but, if the President manages to hold the line for the next four years, his successor may then find the deficit quickly diminishing and perhaps disappearing altogether.

Mr Reagan's other target is to reduce government. His aims here are even more ambitious than they are on the budget front, because he specifically wants to reduce vastly the amount of regulation administered by the federal government, not just stop it growing.

Even if he succeeds on that front, even if the liberals fight him to a draw over the budget, it will not be a bad record, come 1984. It all depends on how well the American economy can defend itself from Lafferism, or can survive it. If its effects are as drastic here as they have been in Britain, Mr Reagan will go down in history as a curious anachronism whose errors will have to be corrected as quickly as possible.

A new birth of freedom

by Sir Arthur Bryant

Watching across the Atlantic the start of a new presidential year we are witnessing a political process in which, two years ago, we ourselves participated. Then we saw the dedicated resolve, in the presence of Parliament and nation, of a Conservative leader committed in an age of revolutionary change not so much to reverse the course of recent radical achievement as to re-direct the nation's future into the permanent channel of libertarian and conserving progress in which its historic life had flowed from time immemorial. And in his inaugural address President Reagan gave expression to a similar resolve to renew his nation's life along the traditional and proved lines which its founding fathers and the American people had originally set themselves and long followed. And, listening to his resolute words and fine, resounding actor's voice, I felt he well expressed them. "With the creative energy at our command let us begin an era of national renewal. Let us renew our determination, our courage and our strength... our faith and our hope."

To what end we may ask? And the answer, in the words of another great American conserving and conservative President, is "a new birth of freedom", a freedom which President Reagan sees, and Margaret Thatcher two years ago saw and expressed for this country, as freedom of people as individuals and in their corporate capacity their ability to preserve freedom among the nations threatened by tyranny. "We are a nation under God," the President declared, "and I believe God intended for us to be free... Freedom and the dignity of the individual have been more available and assured here than in any other place on earth. It is no coincidence that our present troubles parallel the intervention and intrusion in our lives that have resulted from unnecessary and excessive growth of government... It is time to check and reverse [that] growth... which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed."

"We are a nation," he went on, "that has a government and not the other way round. And this makes us special among the nations of the earth. Our government has no power except that granted it by the people... It is not my intention to do away with government. It is rather to make it work—work with us, not over us, to stand by our side, not ride on our back. Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it; foster productivity, not stifle it. If we look for the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on earth, it was because... we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than had ever been done before."

In the USA, as here, creative freedom had been halted and repressed by—and

in the name of—revolutionary change. Because of that both the two great free nations on either side of the North Atlantic are today facing grave economic problems and, in the hope of solving them, have returned to power governments with a conserving mandate to reverse the trend that, in the name of reform and supposed humanitarian amelioration, has conferred too much power on government and its purely restrictive functions.

"From time to time," the American President pointed out, "we have been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an élite group is superior to government of and by and for the people. Can we solve the problems confronting us? The answer is an unequivocal and emphatic yes... In the days ahead I will propose removing a number of the roadblocks that have slowed our economy and reduced productivity... It is time to reawaken this industrial giant, to get government back within its means, and to lighten our punitive tax burden."

And in trying to solve the problems of the American economy, which are the same as our own, President Reagan emphasized the supreme importance of ensuring national unity—a unity not imposed from above but arising from the consent of the governed. "All of us together—in and out of government—must bear the burden. The solutions we seek must be equitable, and with no one group singled out to pay a higher price... Our objective must be a healthy, vigorous, growing economy that provides equal opportunities for all Americans with no barriers born of bigotry and discrimination. Putting America back to work means putting all Americans back to work. Ending inflation means freeing all Americans from the terror of runaway living costs. All must share in the productive work of

this 'new beginning', and all must share in the bounty of a revived economy. With the idealism and fair play which are the core of our strength, we can have a strong, prosperous America at peace with itself and the world. Your dreams, your hopes, your goals are going to be the dreams, the hopes and the goals of this administration, so help me God..."

One wishes this forthright and resolute President every good fortune in his regenerative dream and intent for his country. And it is his insistence on the importance of national unity in achieving it that makes me feel he may well succeed. For, owing to the relatively greater elasticity of the American administrative system compared with our own, and the sense of immediacy with which President Reagan has announced his intention of eradicating waste and bureaucratic extravagance from the American economy, the benefit of his reforms may be felt more quickly than the price in temporary social dislocation that has to be paid for them. As he said at the beginning of his inaugural address, "We must act today in order to preserve tomorrow, and let there be no misunderstanding—we are going to act, beginning now." It has been the time-lag in this country between the public realization of the sacrifices demanded to achieve economic solvency and their still unrealized benefits that has, as yet, tended to bedevil Margaret Thatcher's valiant attempts at monetary reform.

For if in President Reagan's America, as in Margaret Thatcher's Britain, the economy should fail to revive for lack of what Cecil Rhodes called "the needful", that is a sufficiency of purchasing-power or money—the elastic medium by which alone in a non-totalitarian society free men can choose their own employment and consumer goods, and so translate their needs and choices into the production of the goods

and services they require—he may well recall the words of the greatest of all his Republican predecessors, Abraham Lincoln. For Lincoln, as well as saving the Union, maintained that the supreme prerogative of a free government in a free society was the direct issue and withdrawal of money as required to serve the needs of that society. And, as President Reagan has declared that the first task before his government must be the healing of an at present sick economy by the production in abundance of *real* wealth, it looks as though he is not likely to be deterred by the failure of orthodox rule-of-thumb economists and monetarists to end the inflationary spiral through a negative laissez faire policy of leaving the economy to cure itself. For the truth is, as we have seen here, that the money supply will not automatically rectify itself and the equally harmful effects of inflation and deflation without government direction and guidance, and that a currency like ours, created and based exclusively on interest and debt-charges, cannot provide the monetary wherewithal to keep productive industry working to full capacity if the money needed to do this has first to be borrowed at 14 or 15 per cent.

Least of all can it do so in a still semi-socialist economy like ours, where the Government itself has to finance, directly or indirectly, half the nation's annual expenditure by borrowing at such inflated and usurious rates of interest. For it then has to recoup itself by increased taxation and the imposition of additional charges on both industry and the private household for such essential public services as power, heating, water and transport, so further fuelling the inflation which it is trying in vain, by classic monetary laissez faire, to control and reduce.

For, with a monetary system and a currency based solely on debt and the automatic right of the laws of usury to override all other considerations, including the creation of *real* wealth, there would seem no other ultimate solution, either here or in America, but to stop expecting the money market to regulate itself and with it the national economy and, instead, for Government to exercise what Lincoln called its inalienable prerogative of combating and preventing both inflation and deflation through the issue of a strictly calculated and regulated sufficiency of either debt-free or low-interest money to stimulate and release the full productive capacity of industry and the creative energies of a free people. So the inhuman and needless absurdity of millions of men being out of work and in need of the very goods and services their own labour could create would be ended. For there appears to be a fatal arithmetical flaw in a monetarist system based exclusively on cumulative usury, which limits and prevents the creation of real wealth just when it is most needed.

100 years ago



The funeral of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who died on April 19, 1881, was reported in the *ILN* of April 30. As he had wished, there was no formal public ceremony, but present at his funeral at Hughenden Church, High Wycombe, were representatives of all walks of English life, including princes, ministers and labourers.

The battle for control of the GLC

The four-yearly battle for control of the Greater London Council begins on April 16. All 92 seats, each representing the same area as a parliamentary constituency, will be contested in the election on May 7, and we make three confident predictions.

The first is that it will be a low poll. Despite the influence that local authorities have over our lives, and the increasing demands on ratepayers, the electorate has remained steadfastly apathetic about council elections. In 1977 just over 43 per cent voted in the GLC election.

The second is that Labour will win. GLC elections have always been lost by the party in government. In 1977 when Labour controlled the House of Commons the Conservatives won the GLC by 63 seats to 29; history, supported by a recent opinion poll, suggests the position could be totally reversed in May. The GLC election can be seen as a massive opinion poll on government performance and is not expected to give any comfort to Mrs Thatcher.

A third prediction is that the campaign is likely to be the most bitter for many years. There is this year a wider gulf than usual between the two parties, with the Conservatives defending with some pride a record of keeping rates under control and Labour pledged to increase them to pay for more services and for a programme to boost public employment in the capital.

The controversial Conservative leader, Sir Horace Cutler, will be at the centre of the debate. Cutler has over the past four years sought to cut the GLC's responsibilities for direct services, arguing that Greater London's 32 local borough councils should be responsible for housing and detailed planning while the GLC should be a purely strategic authority. He cut the number of GLC committees by over 100 and has reduced the staff by more than 5,000. Wherever possible his policies have been intended to create greater opportunities



Sir Horace Cutler, Conservative GLC leader, believes he could still win, but Labour leader Andrew McIntosh looks set to beat him with his lower London fares policy.



for private enterprise to solve London's problems and (as President Reagan would say) to "get the government off the people's backs".

Labour's view could hardly be more different. It believes in more public sector intervention to stimulate industry and tackle the problems of the inner city, and where Cutler has been getting rid of the GLC's direct labour force, Labour is pledged to build it up.

A central issue in the election will be the performance of London Transport. Over the past four years Cutler has fought a running battle with the LT executive, refusing extra financial help until they could show they were not wasteful and were employing policies that would work. This culminated in the dismissal of LT chief executive Ralph Bennett and his replacement by Sir Peter Masefield. Labour believes the answer to London Transport's prob-

lems is to reduce fares by an injection of money from the rates.

If the Tories lose, we can expect the early retirement of Sir Horace Cutler who at 69 does not want to stay around to contest another election in four years' time. Cutler, a wealthy property developer, first emerged in Conservative Party politics in the early 1950s as a councillor in Harrow. He went on to become leader of both that council and also the Middlesex County Council, and then deputy leader to Sir Desmond Plummer of the Greater London Council. He was elected leader of the Conservative Opposition in 1974 and led it to victory at County Hall in 1977.

He has been controversial both because he loves publicity and because he is naturally combative. "If you think you're going to be in a fight, lay your plans, then hit first and hit hard," he once said. He has also been criticized for

being side-tracked into pursuing grandiose schemes, such as holding the Olympic Games in Docklands, instead of facing up to London's real problems.

The election will see the emergence of Andrew McIntosh, the Labour leader, who by comparison is almost shy and retiring. Also well off, McIntosh, who is 47, is owner of a market research company. He read philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford and spent a year at Ohio State University before beginning his business career in the Gallup organization. He started his own company in 1965. His wife, an Open University professor, is about to become a TV Channel Four senior executive.

He is a lifelong member of the Labour Party, was elected to Hornsey Borough Council in 1963 and, after the creation of the new London boroughs, to Haringey Council in 1964. He became GLC member for Tottenham in 1973.

McIntosh is a moderate and is expected to be challenged for the leadership by the party's leading left-winger Ken Livingstone shortly after the May election. It will be a close contest, for the Labour Party in the GLC is expected to be considerably more left wing after the election than it was when McIntosh won the leadership on the retirement of Sir Reg Goodwin last year.

It is regrettable that those of the Greater London's five million eligible voters who do go to the polls will in effect be expressing their dissatisfaction with government policies rather than voting on issues critical to London's economy and environment, but both party leaders accept this as inevitable. Cutler says his only hope is that all the publicity he has achieved has captured Londoners' attention. With typical self-confidence he is convinced that if Londoners could hear what he has to say he could still win. McIntosh says that so far as London issues are considered, Labour's lower fares policy will be the election-clincher, and he is almost certainly right.



Rescue operation

Canons Ashby, a romantic Tudor manor nestling in the lost heartland of Northamptonshire, has been reprieved from almost certain ruin. A total of £1.5 million—about three-fifths of the money needed for the restoration of the house and its church and for its endowment—will be provided by the National Heritage Memorial Fund, and other major grants will come from the Department of the Environment, the Landmark Trust and the Dryden family, who owned Canons Ashby before its recent donation to the National Trust.

The Drydens, descendants of the poet, live in Zimbabwe and all their money is tied up there; and Canons Ashby has been let since the 1950s. The house dates from about 1550, has a pele

tower, a fine Tudor kitchen, a parlour with painted panels, a splendid staircase and a Great Chamber with a Jacobean domed plasterwork ceiling. One factor that makes the house so rare is that it has remained virtually untouched since 1710.

But there is dry rot in the north-east range, roofs are unsound, the garden front is bowing outwards and threatening the Great Chamber, and death watch beetle ticks away like a time bomb. The rescue operation is only just in time; and the grants, generous as they are, are insufficient for the long term. The Trust must find £100,000 immediately and a further £254,000 to secure income for the future. Those interested in seeing the house before restoration may visit Canons Ashby on April 11 and 12 from 2-5pm and pay £1 entrance fee to help matters on their way.

The neutron bomb debate

by Norman Moss

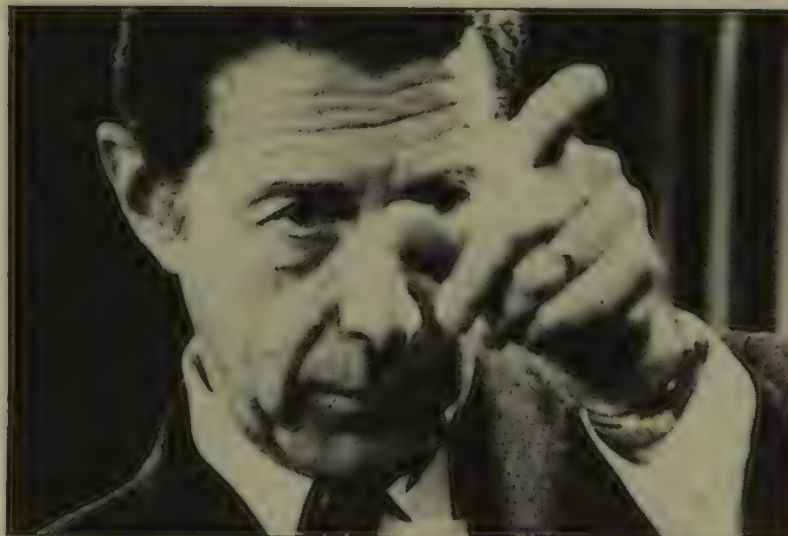
When Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of Defence, said at a Press conference that the United States would consider deploying the neutron bomb, or enhanced radiation weapon as he properly called it, his counterparts in western Europe threw up their hands in dismay. This was not because of any extreme distaste for the weapon itself, but at the prospect of going again through the arguments that raged noisily around their heads two years ago, and produced no effect beyond ministerial headaches. The current feeling in western Europe about the neutron bomb seems to be an earnest wish that it would go away.

But even if it did, with a consequent lowering of the emotional temperature, the larger issues it raises would remain. The ambiguities of the neutron bomb are only a reflection in concentrated form of the ambiguities of all the tactical nuclear weapons in western Europe.

In any case the issue is unlikely to vanish. Weinberger has said he will discuss it with the Nato allies. And General Haig, the Secretary of State, when he was Nato commander in Brussels, said in an interview published in *The Illustrated London News* that he believed that the Carter administration had made a mistake when it decided not to deploy the weapon. So he is likely now to try to reverse the decision.

The last time around the US administration proposed deploying the weapon in western Europe to improve the capability of stopping a massed armoured attack. There was an outburst of emotional opposition from many people in western Europe, who saw it as a singularly cruel weapon, with its characteristic feature of killing people while leaving property unharmed. The West German government, the crucial one since any forward-based weapons are on its territory, agreed to accept the weapons, and other Nato governments went along with this, all of them braving a storm of domestic protest. Then President Carter said he did not intend to deploy the weapon anyway. The western European governments had gone out on a limb, and Washington sawed it off. The episode helped to sour relations between the Carter administration and its Nato allies.

There will be public opposition again to any proposal to station neutron weapons in Europe, and, if anything, it will be stronger than last time. In Germany, the left wing of Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democrat Party has gained strength and is opposing him on several policy issues with emotional content; they defeated him in Hamburg, his home ground and the city of which he was once mayor, by halting a plan to build a nuclear power plant there. Egon Bahr, the party's executive secretary, has already called the neutron bomb "a



Caspar Weinberger, US Secretary of Defence and advocate of the neutron bomb.

symbol of moral perversion". Here in Britain, the Labour Party is now committed to oppose any new build up of nuclear weapons.

The change of administration in Washington also affects public attitudes. Ronald Reagan is still seen by much of the European public as a simple-minded cowboy liable to shoot from the hip, and General Haig as a militarist. Europeans find Democratic weapons of any kind more acceptable than Republican ones.

As Colonel Jonathan Alford said, there would have been less argument about the neutron bomb if it had been called a reduced blast weapon rather than an enhanced radiation weapon. Much is made of the fact that it destroys human beings rather than property, as if this is a near magical feature created by a hideously perverted technology. But the neutron bomb shares this characteristic with the rifle bullet and the bayonet, and, for that matter, the bow and arrow.

The enhanced radiation weapon, or ERW, is really a tiny hydrogen bomb. By a remarkable process of miniaturization, it packs into a small warhead a fission bomb "trigger" and the thermo-nuclear or fusion device that it sets off. The fusion device can be designed to produce only a small blast—smaller than any nuclear warhead now in use—but a lethal flood of neutrons.

On the face of it, this fills a tactical need. The weapon could wipe out a group of attackers while causing little collateral damage and killing fewer innocent bystanders than any of the other tactical nuclear weapons now based in Europe. There are some 7,000 of these, all American and all based in West Germany. They are there to counter the Soviet bloc's preponderance of conventional forces, particularly tanks. But military exercises show that if they were used against an invading army they might stop the invasion, but they would kill a large part of the German population and might render parts

of the country so radioactive as to be uninhabitable for some time.

An enhanced radiation shell would be put into the warhead of a Lance missile, which has a range of about 75 miles. Exploded in the air, so as not to produce fallout, over a column of enemy tanks, it would flood the area with lethal neutron radiation, while producing a blast that would be felt only directly below it. To neutron radiation, tank armour is as porous as fishnet, and it would pour on to the men inside. Some would be killed instantly. A larger number would die over the next few hours or days of radiation sickness. The area affected would be smaller than the blast area of any other kind of nuclear weapon.

It is certainly true that an attack on advancing enemy forces with ERWs would probably kill fewer civilians than an attack with any other kind of nuclear weapon, and it would cause much less radioactive contamination. Since the battle would take place in one of the most densely populated areas of Europe this is no small consideration.

However, there might be military side-effects. Killing people by spraying them with neutron radiation presents the prospect of invading tank crews who know they are doomed to die of radiation poisoning within a day or two and are already suffering some of its disagreeable effects, but who can still drive their tanks and shoot.

The restricted effect of a neutron bomb makes it more likely that it would be used in the early days or hours of an enemy attack. Then the other side would almost certainly introduce nuclear weapons. The Russians appear not to have neutron weapons at present; President Brezhnev told a group of visiting American senators two years ago that the Soviet Union had tested a neutron bomb but decided not to develop it. The nuclear weapons they used would be more destructive. Once nuclear warfare has started there is no obvious stopping point.

However, a Soviet invasion of

western Europe is unlikely so long as Nato is in existence. Weapons today have a political role as well as a military one; they help to shape relationships in peacetime as well as in war, between both adversaries and allies.

Tactical nuclear weapons in western Europe play two roles. They deter the Russians with the probability that conflict in Europe would develop soon into nuclear conflict. And, since they are American weapons, they reassure the European allies that the United States remains committed to the defence of western Europe and could not disengage itself in the event of a war.

Yet there is an ambiguity in both these roles. If tactical nuclear weapons, by deterring an enemy, reduce the possibility of war, they also make it more likely that any war that occurs will be nuclear. And while reassuring the European allies that the United States cannot disengage, they open the possibility of another nightmare, one that is not officially acknowledged: of a nuclear war between the super-powers limited to Europe, in which America and Russia would use nuclear weapons freely while sparing the other's homeland from nuclear destruction.

Indeed the whole idea of limited war is open to several interpretations. It may be limited for some combatants but not for others. As General Pierre Gallois, the most ardent exponent of French nuclear independence, said once, "The Americans call the Korean War a limited war. But every town and village in Korea was razed. A million Korean civilians were killed. Limited war? Limited for whom? Not for the Koreans!"

ERWs would be more limited in their destructive effects than other nuclear weapons. Therefore it would be easier to use them early in a war. But their use would open the way to nuclear build up and hence an open-ended increase in destruction. Would a defender be more likely to use ERWs than other nuclear warheads? Would they reinforce the deterrent effect of the Nato forces?

On balance, the military advantage is questionable, and so is the effect on Nato's strategic posture. The political repercussions of deploying them in western Europe would be considerable. The first response of the European Nato governments to Weinberger is likely to be "No thanks."

If the American administration presses for the neutron weapons to be deployed, and continues to do so, then the Europeans may have to think again. They will be under pressure from Washington anyway to spend more on defence, if only to satisfy American public opinion. It may be that they have to reject demands to spend more money, and therefore give way on the neutron warhead. It would be a pity if the issue were determined by such petty considerations as these.

The fight for life

The hard times we live in have put increasing pressures on medical care. The articles in this feature, written by distinguished medical men, examine some of the medical and surgical problems that are most likely to affect us or our families at some time in our lives—cancer, mental illness, alcoholism, heart disease, rheumatic disorders and the problems of aging. This is not a survey of the frontiers of medical science, but a look at some of the more common medical problems that most concern 20th-century man.

The series is introduced on this page by Dr James Bevan, a general practitioner who is author of the book *Your Family Doctor*, published last year by Mitchell Beazley. The other articles are:

Living with cancer by Sir Ronald Bodley Scott, p 26.

Illnesses of the mind by Dr Peter Dally, p 28.

The uncertain heart by Dr John Coltart, p 30.

Dependence on drink by Professor Griffith Edwards, p 31.

Rheumatic complaints by Michael Laurence, p 33.

Problems of aging by Dr James Bevan, p 35.



Dr James Bevan.

The priorities of medicine are not easy to decide. Is it possible to put a monetary value on a life? This decision must be made without the usual caring feelings of the doctor treating his patient. A young man who has had a successful kidney transplant can earn a living and thus repay, indirectly, his financial debt to a society that produced the facilities for his operation. An older person may never be able to do this.

How much of our scarce money should be used directly to treat illness or spent on research into common disabling disorders, such as arthritis, that cause so much economic loss and personal suffering? These are difficult decisions that the United Kingdom and countries in the developed world are making. Even wealthy countries like the USA are facing the same problem in medical economics. We are fortunate in this country as there is still general practice often maintaining a high standard of primary medical care and, sometimes,

offering excellent ancillary services. These services are relatively cheap to organize and efficient to run.

In the 20th century we have seen greater advances in medicine than ever before. In some ways patients have ceased to be patient: there is an expectation in both doctors and their patients for a rapid and complete recovery from illness. Physicians no longer have to rely on a few well used and trusted drugs which could give only relief. Now the use of antibiotics, cancer-killing drugs and new techniques in surgery can often provide a cure. This revolution in therapy has changed the face of medicine. No longer are the common infectious illnesses—measles and scarlet fever, tuberculosis and whooping cough—the most usual causes of death: a combination of higher standards of living, better nutrition, immunization and antibiotics have reduced their mortality to a minimum. At the turn of the century one in 1,000 children died each year from whooping cough and the same number from measles. Now it is fewer than one in a million. Although our concern about the dangers of immunization is a real one, the hazards are very small compared with those of the natural disease.

The epidemics of the 1980s are different. The deaths and injuries at work, in the home and from road accidents, as well as the more subtle dangers from the industrial wastes in the environment, can and should be controlled and prevented by legislation and education. This is partly a medical and partly a political problem.

If our society were to combine public health measures with adequate legislation, as we used to do with compulsory immunization, about one-sixth (over 1,000) of all road deaths would be prevented each year. The compulsory use of seat belts in cars would halve the mortality and reduce injuries by 45 per cent. Stricter control of drinking laws would further reduce injuries.

The care that we rightly take of our industrial workers in providing compulsory protective clothing and, if needed, breathing equipment to safeguard them from the hazards of their environment is not taken of those of us who do not choose to smoke and yet have to breathe the air contaminated by those who do. Children of parents who both smoke have twice the number of respiratory illnesses as children of the same age in non-smoking families. Mothers who smoke throughout pregnancy have smaller babies with a reduced chance of survival. There may even be an increased hazard of lung cancer in non-smoking wives of smokers. Even those who develop heart pain (angina pectoris) on exercise are able to do less physical work before developing angina if breathing air which is filled with tobacco smoke. Those who smoke face the well publicized hazards of lung cancer and heart and blood vessel disease, and require expensive medical treatment during their most productive years of life. At least the medical profession has shown the public that doctors who have stopped smoking for ten years have the same small chance of developing lung cancer as a non-smoker. These statistics give hope and a positive reason for stopping smoking to those who still continue.

Now that transplant surgery has become commonplace, with 80 per cent of those having kidney replacement surviving for more than two years and heart and liver transplants becoming more frequent, there is a need to obtain these organs. This is usually done from young people who are so seriously injured that there is no chance of survival. They can be kept "alive" with artificial respiration to maintain a healthy blood flow throughout the body. Doctors have produced a strict and careful code to ensure that the patient is dead—the concept of brain death—before the undamaged, healthy organs are removed. Recently controversy has developed as it has

been felt that this code is not always observed in the enthusiasm to help those in need of transplanted organs. British doctors can now reassure the public that their standards are as high, if not higher, than those in any other country.

The United Kingdom is still in the forefront of medical treatment and research. We have been fortunate to see the unravelling of the genetic code (the way the nucleus of the body cell instructs the fabric of the cell to perform its work) develop into genetic engineering. This is beginning to help in the production of substances, such as insulin and interferon, and is on the threshold of treating those congenital disorders in which a known gene is missing from the cells of the body. The anxieties that such manipulation could accidentally or deliberately be used (as in biological warfare) to produce super-virulent strains of disease have not, as far as is known, been justified. The ethical and moral aspects of this kind of research need the strictest control.

In the field of scientific medicine the British use of the double-blind trial of a drug or treatment, whereby neither the patient nor the doctor knows which treatment is thought best or what benefits or side-effects may occur, has been a standard that all other countries now have to achieve in their medical research. In this way the benefit that comes from a patient's belief in some new drug or a doctor's natural enthusiasm for his new treatment are excluded, preventing the well known beneficial "placebo" effect giving a bias to the results.

Our natural concern for drug safety may no longer be assisting us. The hazards of new drugs and treatments will always be present but it is sensible to reduce the dangers of side-effects. However, we may be over-cautious and the amount of testing that is now required so much increases the expense of producing new drugs that manufacturing companies may soon find doing ➡

so no longer worth the financial risk. The drugs produced are therefore those for common conditions, such as arthritis and heart disease, but not for rarer disorders where the financial risks of research are equally great but the chances of an eventual profit are negligible. For each successful new drug produced there are many that never leave the laboratory or survive preliminary clinical testing.

Although we are aware that higher standards of housing, better food and preventive medical care combined with a life of exercise and weight reduction and stopping smoking help to prolong our lives, it is in the hospitals that the dramatic events to save life take place. Seldom can one doctor alone win this battle in the fight for life. A team of highly skilled doctors, nurses and technicians are concerned with the investigation, diagnosis and treatment of disease. New equipment, such as the CAT scanner (a specialized X-ray machine used in conjunction with a computer), is safe to use and often accurate in making a diagnosis which previously eluded the investigating physician.

Hospitals change and a new development is the Intensive Therapy Unit (ITU) where life support machines, such as artificial respirators, are frequently in use and a patient's vital functions (heart and lungs) are constantly monitored by electronic machinery. Often it is the anaesthetist who is the physician in charge of this complicated department and who is assisted by a heart specialist, as many patients in addition to those needing skilled care after an operation are the victims of a heart attack. These new branches of medical specialization grow as old ones wither. Nuclear and sports medicine appear as the tuberculosis specialist fades into history.

We are all frightened of illness of any kind and cancer is still the most terrifying disease, giving an unnecessary feeling of hopelessness at the prospect of a painful death. In an aging population, now that infections can usually be cured, cancer is a common occurrence. However cancer can be detected and many forms of it can be cured. Sir Ronald Bodley Scott is uniquely qualified to write on this subject and to give an insight into the causes and treatment of this common affliction.

The social and physical balances of our society depend on our similarities as individuals, and yet allow a considerable personal variation depending on the tolerance of our neighbours in the community as a whole. An individual's behaviour is a personal matter provided it does not offend too many people too often. An occasional aberration, like the escapades of an ebullient, drunken student, is permissible but constant misbehaviour is offensive. At some point the problem of psychiatric illness has to be considered. The assessment and treatment of mental illness has changed enormously in the past 20 years, opening the doors of psychiatric hospitals and greatly reducing their permanent population. Thirty per cent of all

hospital beds are for the mentally ill or subnormal; at some time 10 per cent of the population will need specialist treatment for a psychiatric illness. Dr Peter Dally has written an article on mental illness showing how modern treatments are frequently effective as well as explaining the ways in which the commoner forms of these disorders occur.

While the professional, managerial and skilled working classes have a greater expectation of mental and physical health, people employed in unskilled work have an increasing mortality rate. The division in health between the wealthy and poor is widening and not narrowing, as had been the objective with the benefits established by the welfare state and the National Health Service. This may be due in part to the better use made of the NHS by educated sections of the community who are more vocal and, by inclination, more forceful, but it is also due to the different ways of life. The worsening mortality in social classes IV and V is paralleled with an increase in tobacco smoking and sugar consumption but not, interestingly enough, by the fat content in the diet. Much of this increased mortality is due to heart disease. Coronary heart disease is in the forefront of many people's minds as a sudden cause of disability and death, so an article has been included to consider this problem in much greater detail. Dr John Coltart tells you about the problems of making a definite diagnosis and some of the newer methods used. The arterial disorder, arteriosclerosis, that causes coronary heart disease is also the commonest reason for strokes in the elderly.

Unfortunately one aspect of ill health is self-induced. Addiction, in all its forms, is one of the greatest problems of our society and afflicts every section to some degree. Some of you who read this article will be nicotine or alcohol addicts or even both. You will know friends who are and you will be aware of the problems of addiction to "hard" and "soft" drugs, but may be less aware of those due to pharmaceutical drugs, such as barbiturates, regularly prescribed by doctors. In the space available it is impossible to describe all the addictive problems; that of tobacco and its dangers receive constant publicity, and the fearful addictions to heroin and other drugs are frequently in the news. Professor Griffith Edwards has chosen alcohol to illustrate the personal and social destruction that takes place with one of the commonest forms of addiction.

A condition which does not kill, but often creates enormous social and personal problems, is arthritis. The pain and disability commonly seen produce a fear of the loss of independence that we all value. Michael Laurence's article gives an understanding of what is happening within an arthritic joint and the treatments, both medical and surgical, that can maintain mobility and freedom into old age.

The success of medicine in saving life and maintaining health has produced an increasing number of people who are disabled in some way. There are those

who are born damaged who would previously have died but now survive; there are those who survive injuries which were previously fatal; and, increasingly, there are those who are elderly. In the next 15 years the number of people over the age of 75 will increase by 25 per cent as the proportion of our population surviving to great old age grows. It is for this reason that I feel an article on aging is of interest, not necessarily on the dis-

eases and disorders of aging but on the process by which we physically age.

The 1980s have started and will continue with severe financial restrictions and falling standards of medical care. It is the concern of us all, doctors and public, to use our medical heritage wisely and to find new ways of caring humanely for the aged and sick while maintaining our own personal standard of life.

Living with cancer

by Sir Ronald Bodley Scott



DRAWINGS BY ROBIN HARRIS

The phenomenon we speak of as cancer is a biological perversion which may arise in any living creature, animal, vegetable or human. The widely differing disorders which result have in common an abnormal behaviour of the cells making up the cancerous tumour. Thus the word comes to have two different meanings. Used unqualified, cancer is a metaphysical abstraction describing this fundamental disturbance of cell behaviour. When qualified, as in cancer of the lung, it refers to the tumour formed and to the illness that results when the cells of some specific organ undergo this change.

Every living creature originates as a single cell which divides repeatedly and rapidly to form other cells and ultimately the immensely complex mature organism. The cell is, therefore, the basic unit of the body. During development it undergoes changes which fit it for the special role it has to play while retaining the capacity for reproduction by division. Its conduct is directed in part by mechanisms within the cell itself and in part by external controls which ensure that it conforms to the requirements of

the organism as a whole. Cancer results when a cell or cells no longer respond to this restraint. The reason for this failure lies within the cell itself. It is permanent and transmitted to all the progeny of that cell. Thus a colony develops in which growth continues unrestrained to form a visible and palpable tumour. Once this perverted pattern of cell behaviour is established, growth continues after the cause which apparently provoked it is removed.

Understanding of cancer thus requires knowledge of the nature of this fundamental alteration in cell behaviour and of the cause or causes that initiate it. Of the first little is known. The explanation lies within the cell itself and probably in the genes, for they control cell behaviour. Initiating factors are numerous, though in many cases none can be identified and they vary for different varieties of cancer.

Records of the numbers of people dying from cancer are the only guide to its frequency. Figures for the numbers affected are incomplete and of uncertain accuracy. In England and Wales in 1978 the total number of deaths was 585,901 and of these 127,406 or 22 per cent were due to cancer. As a cause of death it ranks only second to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, of which 237,300 persons or 40 per cent of the total died in 1978. Stated as the number

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dying per million population, the figures for cancer in 1978 were 2,591. Males exceeded females: the absolute numbers were 68,439 males and 58,967 females, and per million living, 2,855 males and 2,540 females. There has been a steady increase in the mortality from cancer over the years. For the quinquennium 1911-15 the death rates per million living were 992 males and 1,216 females. The increasing frequency of cancer of the lung explains the present male preponderance.

Some organs are much more commonly affected by cancer than others. The table below sets out the numbers dying from the commonest forms of cancer in 1978 stated as a percentage of the total number of deaths from the disease in that year.

	Male	Female
Lung	39	13
Stomach	10	8
Large bowel	6	10
Rectum	4	4
Pancreas	4	4
Leukaemia and lymphoma	7	6
Urinary bladder	4	2
Prostate	7	—
Breast	—	20
Ovary	—	6
Cervix uteri	—	4

Many influences play a part in the development of individual cancers. Some are constitutional—hereditary or racial; others are environmental, due to exposure to external agents which are associated with malignant change. Such agents are called carcinogens.

There is no evidence of a hereditary general predisposition to cancer in man. Clear-cut hereditary forms of the disease are of exceptional rarity: the least rare is a tumour of the eye occasionally seen in infants. An example of racial susceptibility is the cancer of the nasal passages (nasopharynx) which is 40 times more common in Southern Chinese than United Kingdom males.

External carcinogens are easier to identify. As long ago as 1775 it was noted that cancer of the scrotum was common in chimney sweeps begrimed with soot. The long list of industrial hazards recognized since that time includes cancer of the lung in workers in chrome, nickel and asbestos; of the bladder in those in the dye and rubber industries; and of the liver in makers of the plastic polyvinyl chloride. Carcinogens are not all of industrial origin. The undeniable relation between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung and between cancer of the mouth and the chewing of tobacco and betel-nut are examples of social hazards.

Other carcinogens may be present in food or formed within the body. Aflatoxin, the product of a mould which often contaminates meal, is believed to explain the frequency of cancer of the liver in Africans and Asians. The predisposition of Europeans to cancer of the colon has been attributed to the formation of carcinogens from bile during the slow transit of their bowel contents. The African, whose vegetable diet ensures



rapid evacuation, escapes this hazard.

Exposure to irradiation whether from radium, X-rays or other sources can undoubtedly cause cancer. Many of the earlier radiologists developed cancer of the skin. The great increase in leukaemia in Japanese who were exposed to, but survived, irradiation from the atomic bomb is further evidence of its carcinogenic effect.

The possibility that cancer might be caused by a virus has often been raised, but in only one instance is the evidence more than suggestive. In a common tumour of African children, the Burkitt lymphoma, the Epstein-Barr virus which is recognized as the cause of glandular fever is constantly present.

These examples show that there are a number of recognized initiating causes, but when the totality of cancer is considered such influences cannot be detected in more than 4 or 5 per cent.

The pattern of illness caused by a cancer depends on its site of origin, but there are certain general features which deserve comment. If it arises in an area accessible to examination, a tumour which can be seen or felt will form. At its growing edge the malignant cells thrust their way between those of the organ from which it arises, gradually destroying the infiltrated tissues and anchoring the tumour to its surroundings. Tumour cells may break their way into blood or lymphatic vessels and be carried in the circulation to distant areas. There they may establish colonies which grow to form secondary tumours. These secondary deposits or metastases occur particularly in lymphatic glands, the liver, the lungs, the brain and the bones.

The growing tumour may cause pain

by infiltration or pressure on nerves, but this is far from inevitable. At least 40 per cent of patients have no pain at any stage. Symptoms may arise from the tumour pressing on structures in its neighbourhood; if in the bowel it may cause narrowing or even blockage. The surface of the growth may ulcerate and bleed. If metastases develop other symptoms arise; in the liver they may cause jaundice, and in the brain, paralysis. When the disease has escaped from control and the illness enters the final stage the only too familiar picture is of weakness, pallor and emaciation.

In cancer more than in any other disease effective treatment depends on early diagnosis. However by the time it can be seen or felt a cancer is established, for a tumour of only half a centimetre in diameter is made up of many millions of malignant cells. For the doctor, awareness of the frequency of the disease and readily aroused suspicions are imperative. These qualities are not always easy to reconcile with the need to spare the patient needless anxiety. Once the suspicion of cancer has been aroused the organ in question must be studied with all the many precise diagnostic methods now available. Ultimate proof, however, requires the microscopic examination of a fragment of the suspected tissue. Until a pathologist reports this specimen as showing unequivocally malignant changes, the diagnosis can be entertained with only varying grades of suspicion. Biopsy, the process of obtaining such tissue, may necessitate excising an enlarged lymphatic gland, removing material through an instrument passed into the bowel, the bladder or the lungs

The CAT (computerized axial tomography) scanner combines X-rays with a computer to produce internal pictures of the body. These are like "slices" taken horizontally through the body; the patient is moved slowly through the machine so that the operator can photograph the pictures while they are recorded permanently by the computer.

or through a needle inserted into the liver or bone-marrow, or even an exploratory operation. Sometimes biopsy is impossible and a decision will have to be based on suspicion.

Doctors are often accused of paying only lip-service to the prevention of disease. However its importance in the control of cancer cannot be questioned, though its application is more difficult. Eugenic counselling can advise how the rare hereditary forms can be avoided. There are a number of precancerous conditions in which the probability of malignant changes can be anticipated. Acute leukaemia is 15 times more common in the Mongol than in the healthy child; Mongolism can be detected in pregnancy and termination advised. Polyposis of the colon in which there are innumerable small, wart-like growths in the large bowel is a familial disorder. In time one or more of the polyps inevitably becomes cancerous and early excision of the large bowel to anticipate this is advisable. Malignant changes are common, too, in those with chronic ulcerative colitis and here again early operation is often wise.

Exposure to the recognized industrial carcinogens is controlled by statutory measures. Protection from the major social hazard of smoking

requires the co-operation of the individual. It has been estimated that smoking is responsible for 26,000 deaths a year from cancer of the lung.

There is a growing belief that most forms of cancer will eventually prove to be due to carcinogens in food or the environment. New chemical compounds for use in medicine and industry are constantly being synthesized, new pollutants are constantly finding their way into the air we breathe, and new additives are constantly being introduced into the food we eat. It is impossible to say whether any of these will prove to be carcinogenic, but it is worth reflecting that many years elapsed before soot, tobacco, 2-naphthylamine, diethylstilboestrol, and polyvinyl chloride were indicted.

If early diagnosis is important and if symptoms often arise late, efforts to detect cancer in the apparently healthy are clearly logical. This reasoning has led to the practice of "screening" healthy persons. Because it starts as a microscopic change in perhaps only one cell, proof that an individual has no cancer is clearly impossible, but this is not to dismiss the importance of early detection or the principle of screening. The individual must play his part by reporting to his doctor any unusual happenings. The appearance of a lump in the breast or elsewhere, a change in bowel or bladder habit, an obstinate irritating cough, persistent hoarseness, unaccustomed indigestion or difficulty in swallowing, an ulcer which does not heal, a mole which starts to grow, unusual bleeding or discharge may all be early warning symptoms. Women should examine their breasts regularly and report any thickening or swelling.

There are two easily accessible areas in which screening has become an established procedure. The first is cancer of the neck of the womb (cervix uteri). Some 2 million "cervical smear" tests are made each year in England and Wales. A swab taken from the cervix smeared on a slide will leave a film of cells which a pathologist can classify as normal, suspicious or cancerous. In the last instance the condition can usually be cured by a minor local operation. It is often difficult to measure the benefits of preventive methods, but the death rate from this disease per million living for the period 1956-60 was 110 and for 1978 it was 85. It seems probable that some of this 23 per cent reduction was due to early diagnosis by screening.

The second cancer for which screening has become an accepted routine is cancer of the breast. The process includes examination by a doctor or a specially trained nurse and a mammogram, an X-ray photograph of the breast on especially sensitive film. Reports show that screening reveals cancer of the breast in four to eight women in every 1,000 over the age of 40 and without symptoms. Not more than half of these can be detected without mammography. Workers in New York claim that screening has reduced the number of deaths from cancer of the breast in women over 50 by one-third.

Forty per cent of all fatal cancers in males arise in the lung and their early detection by X-ray examination of the chest is obviously important. Benefit here is even harder to assess for in only one patient in five is curative operation feasible and of these but one in four is alive after five years.

The radical cure of malignant disease requires the removal or destruction of all cancer cells in the body. Treatment needs careful planning and this is only possible when there is full knowledge of the nature of the cancer and of its exact anatomical extent. Its foundation is, and has been for many years, complete surgical excision of the growth, but whether this is practicable depends on local conditions and on the absence of metastases. Advances in surgical technique, anaesthesia and post-operative care have made possible operations not even contemplated 50 years ago.

When excision is impossible cancer cells can be destroyed by ionizing radiation (radiotherapy) or by drugs (chemotherapy). Neither of these methods has the certainty of surgery and both have the disadvantage of damaging healthy, almost as much as malignant, cells. Radiation has to be brought to bear immediately on the tumour; chemotherapy theoretically exerts its effect on cancer cells throughout the body. The response of tumours varies widely, though it is usually similar for each of these two methods. The past 30 years have seen immense advances in radiotherapeutic techniques and in the development of the apparatus which delivers ionizing radiation.

Chemotherapy is only 30 years old. During this time methods have developed and new drugs have been introduced. It is customary now to give several drugs synchronously in repeated short courses. Cures can be claimed for some childhood leukaemias, for Hodgkin's Disease and for one or two rare tumours. Some cancers are temporarily checked by treatment with hormones, the secretions of endocrine glands. Cancer of the breast will often respond to cortisone-like drugs and to sex hormones. Long remissions in patients with cancer of the prostate may follow the use of female sex hormones.

In many patients all these modes of treatment need to be used serially or synchronously. The treatment of cancer often calls for the co-operation and expertise of the surgeon, the radiotherapist and the oncologist.

Statistics underline the melancholy fact that cancer remains a common cause of death. The Hospice movement has pointed the way in showing how much can be done to alleviate the suffering of these patients and restore dignity and peace of mind to their last weeks or days.

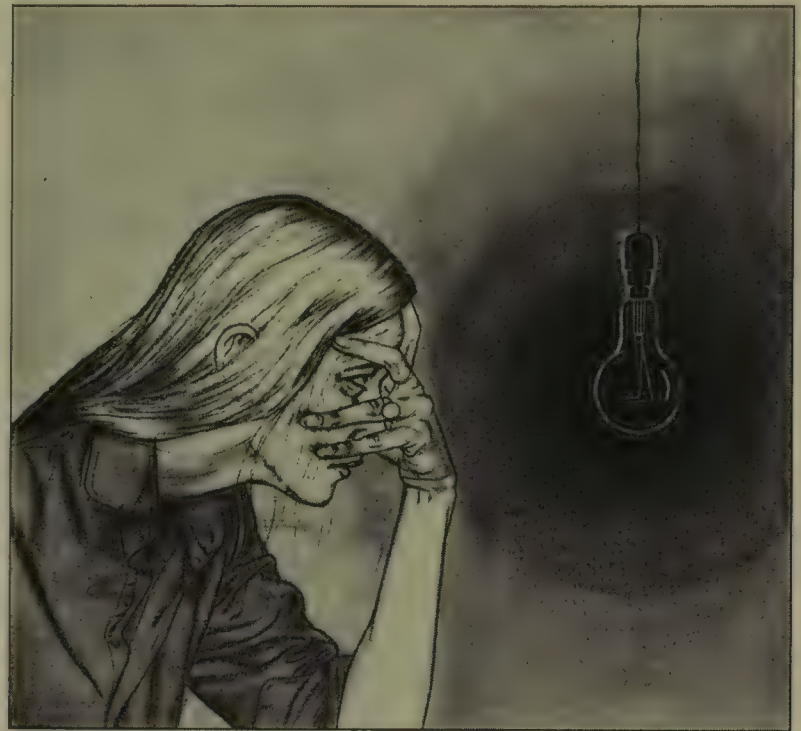
Advances have not been rapid and give little reason for satisfaction. It is unrealistic to believe that the "cure for cancer" is awaiting discovery. It remains likely that for many years, if not for ever, each variety of the disease will require specific treatment. Dramatic developments are not to be expected.

However the outlook for most sufferers from malignant disease has improved. Some cancers, hitherto always fatal, can now be cured; in many others useful life can be greatly prolonged. The care of the patient and the understanding of his physical and psychological problems

have improved immeasurably. Meanwhile research into the basic problem of the nature of this common and mysterious disease, into its cause, its prevention and its treatment continues with increasing impetus in scientific centres throughout the world.

Illnesses of the mind

by Dr Peter Dally



Mental illness still causes fear and shame, not only in the sufferer but also in those closest to him. These are feelings with which most of us can all too easily identify, if we accept that the mentally ill person is no longer in full control of himself and is liable to do or say things that will provoke society's censure or ridicule. There is also the suspicion that present-day treatment of mental disorders is antiquated, arbitrary and inefficient and, to some minds, almost as terrifying as the disease itself. Yet in fact our understanding of, and treatment of, mental disorders has been revolutionized over the last few decades. We now know that certain forms of mental illness, particularly those producing anxiety and depression, are accomplished by biochemical changes in the brain which upset the normal patterns of nerve activity, and if these are corrected, as they can often be by modern psychotropic drugs, symptoms disappear or become greatly modified. Depression and anxiety can thus be likened to a "respectable" illness such as diabetes, for in both conditions essential natural elements are deficient; in diabetes, insulin, in depressive disorders, monoamines. Our biochemical knowledge of schizophrenic disorders is not

as advanced as this, but it is probable that important discoveries will be made in the next 20 years. Once this is achieved more effective treatment is certain to follow. Even the biochemical disorders and pathology that underlie dementia are now beginning to be explored.

But human beings are not made of biochemical mixtures and physical structures alone, and no psychiatrist would dream of neglecting to study the life style of his patient, the patterns of behaviour he has learnt and developed from his earliest years, his needs and his beliefs, all of which make up his personality, together with his particular difficulties. For everyone has his own "built in" style of breakdown—at times appearing as a physical illness—which develops when distressing circumstances become more than he or she can cope with. This ranges from neurotic reactions such as anxiety states and mild depression, the patient being conscious that he is ill, to psychoses, or states of madness, involving the whole personality, which cut the individual off from reality. Of course what is overwhelming disaster to one person can be of little consequence for another. The death of a pet dog will upset many people, but only someone whose emotional needs are centred almost wholly on the animal is liable to become severely depressed. Unexpected redundancy only results in breakdown if the man or woman concerned exists for his or her work alone. Stress cannot be

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appreciated without taking a patient's personality into account.

The most common mental disorders are anxiety states and depression. The anxious patient feels inexplicable apprehension, sleeps badly and often experiences physical symptoms like palpitations, sweating, pain over the chest, difficulty in breathing, faintness, headaches or backache, diarrhoea and abdominal pain. So it is not surprising that many patients think they are suffering from some physical disease. They may imagine heart attacks, brain tumours, cancer of the stomach or leukaemia, depending on which part of their bodies is particularly sensitive, or what disease is currently in the news. Such a patient may become obsessed with the process of death itself, which is different from facing the reality that we all have to die some day. Repeated examinations by doctors and reassurances that they are physically healthy give these sufferers no more than temporary relief. The morbid preoccupations persist and ensure the continuation of the symptoms. Such obsessions with non-existent physical disease divert the patient's mind from what may be the basic cause of his anxiety.

Anxiety states generally develop early in life, before the age of 30. Some people are chronically anxious from childhood onwards, never having matured and learnt to fend adequately for themselves. Intellectually they may be bright and sophisticated, but emotionally they are still dependant children—safe as long as they are sustained by the person they have come to rely on, but terrified and angered by any threat, real or imaginary, of the loved one changing and deserting them. Individuals like these are likely to need tranquillizers from time to time. But some are able to hide their anxiety and even to put it to good use for a time. The insecure woman ignores her real needs and puts all her efforts into making herself and her home indispensable to her husband. But when children arrive and upset her routine and standards, or when her husband starts taking for granted all her efforts to be everything to him, she feels threatened and anxious.

The anxious man, or woman, drives himself relentlessly in his work which distracts him from his dissatisfactions and fears. But his ambitions are often unrealizable for he cannot delegate work. He wears himself out checking and supervising the smallest details. Finally, exhausted and unable to cope, he loses control and panics.

Panic can erupt at any time during an anxiety state and terror subsequently becomes closely associated with the place or circumstance in which it happened. That place, and the events connected with it, are then carefully avoided; the mere thought of them is enough to cause ripples of fear. A housewife refuses all social invitations, terrified that if she lifts a glass or cup in public her hand will shake; a journalist refuses to eat anywhere away from home, fearful of fainting or being sick; a solicitor can no longer travel by public

transport for he feels trapped and claustrophobic the moment the bus or train is in motion. Every time the feared situation is avoided, the more difficult it becomes to break the habit. Consequently these phobic anxiety states are liable to last indefinitely, unless treated, even though anxiety states themselves tend to improve with age.

Clearly, treatment must aim ideally to remove or rectify the causes of anxiety. Psychotherapy is important here, in order to extend the patient's awareness of himself and his behaviour. Tranquillizers will quickly reduce anxiety and the likelihood of panic, and may need to be taken regularly for some time. But often they can be reserved for crises, and the mere knowledge that a tranquillizer is at hand in the event of an emergency is sufficient for some patients. Behaviour therapy is most effective in phobic anxiety states. Treatment is based on the theory that the patient's symptoms have been learnt, and that they can be as readily unlearned by certain techniques and replaced by more adaptable behaviour. In practice, these three forms of treatment are combined in varying degree.

Depression commonly reveals itself in middle age. Physical complaints, abdominal pain for instance, are often the most prominent symptom and result in time-consuming investigations. The clearest sign of depression is loss of energy and zest, a feeling that everything is pointless. The depressed patient sleeps badly, often waking after four or five hours to worry about the day ahead. Appetite for food and sex diminish. Concentration is impaired and work suffers. Mood varies from apathy to profound despair, and usually fluctuates, characteristically being worse in the morning. Women frequently blame the menopause for their misery. But the hormonal changes which occur at this time, while responsible for physical symptoms, are rarely a major cause of depression. Psychological factors are more important.

Some women are upset when they can no longer have children. They grieve for their lost fertility which represents youth and attractiveness to them. They feel unlovable and forsaken, and may by their very behaviour ensure that their husbands lose interest in or abandon them. Others cling to their vanishing role in the home, trying to keep their families dependent on them, making unreasonable demands on them. Not a few envy and resent their adolescent children behaving in ways they themselves have carefully eschewed. As their sense of loss increases they become irritable and withdrawn, and cease to care about their appearance and their homes. But some react in totally uncharacteristic ways, taking lovers, spending extravagantly or shoplifting.

Men, at a slightly older age, may experience a similar "menopause". Their ambitions achieved or thwarted, they feel their lives are without purpose. Retirement looms. Home has become dull, their wives dowdy, or worse, no longer interested sexually in them. They,

too, may try to break out by unusual behaviour: promiscuity, gambling, or drinking heavily.

To insecure and anxious men and women, middle and old age all too often brings only unhappiness. They cannot see this as a time to seek new vocations and interests.

But not all depressive illness derives from such neurotic sources. In what is called endogenous depression—manic depression and recurrent depression—genetic factors play an important part. All genes exert their effects through biochemical systems in the body. People with endogenous depressive illnesses inherit a chemical equilibrium in the brain which is readily thrown out of balance by comparatively minor stresses and changes. Manic depression can begin at any age, although probably not before puberty, but typically the first attack comes in the late 20s or 30s. There may be only one attack in a lifetime, although it is impossible to predict this. The onset may be of mania or depression, probably sparked off by some emotional conflict. Thereafter the illness is liable to recur, sometimes regularly—spring and autumn are particularly likely times—at frequent intervals or separated by many years. Mania and depression can occur separately, or one may always precede the other. Depression is sometimes intense. An irrational sense of unworthiness is often present. Past peccadilloes are magnified and the sufferer comes to blame himself for every misfortune that ever occurred. At such times suicide is a serious risk.

Mania is almost the reverse of depression. Mental and physical energies increase. Ideas flow, and they are often very constructive in the early stages, but as the illness progresses they become increasingly unrealistic. The manic patient is extravagant, tactless and disinhibited, and eventually may need to be contained for his own good. Large doses of tranquillizing drugs are needed in the acute stage of the illness.

Recurrent attacks of depression, with no likelihood of mania, tend to start at a later age than manic depression, in the 40s and 50s. Agitation and hypochondriasis are more prevalent, but symptoms are by and large similar to those described above. The patient tends to be a worrier by nature, anxious and introspective, in contrast to the sufferer from manic depression, who is extroverted and outgoing.

Attacks of endogenous depression and mania are almost invariably self-limiting, from a few days or weeks to a year or more. Those that occur regularly usually last the same length of time, a fact which is comforting both to the patient and his relatives.

Many mild depressions can be lifted simply by pinpointing underlying problems. But if these cannot be quickly resolved, or when depression is deeper, anti-depressant drugs are needed. There are two main groups of these drugs, both of which act by increasing the concentration of monoamines in the brain. Drugs of the tricyclic group—amitriptyline, imipramine—are particu-

larly effective in endogenous depressions. The monoamine oxidase inhibitors, such as phenelzine and tranylcypromine (which have the disadvantage of imposing dietary restrictions), are less widely used, but are very useful in neurotic depressions associated with anxiety. All these drugs take a week or so before their anti-depressant effects appear, and reach their therapeutic peak over the next two months. Anti-depressants do not cure depression—in the sense that antibiotics cure infections—they suppress symptoms. They must therefore be given continuously until the underlying causes have been dealt with or the illness has spontaneously remitted. If the drugs are stopped prematurely symptoms return within a few days.

When depression is severe and suicide is a risk, or if anti-depressant drugs are not fully effective and depression is prolonged, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) must be considered. This is an extremely safe treatment, which has recently had, regrettably, much adverse and ill-informed publicity. Nowadays it is usually given unilaterally, to the non-dominant hemisphere; that is, to the right side of the head of a right-hander. This greatly reduces side effects, particularly the memory upset which, though transient, often follows bilateral ECT. Between four and eight treatments are usually sufficient, each given at intervals of three to four days, together with an anaesthetic and muscle relaxant. How ECT works is still not fully understood, but one of its actions is like the anti-depressant drugs, to increase brain monoamines.

Recurring attacks of endogenous depression and mania can often be prevented or diminished in frequency and intensity by lithium carbonate. The drug must be taken daily, and its concentration in the blood maintained within certain limits; lithium is ineffective when the level is too low; if too high, it is liable to cause toxic effects. Because of this, blood estimations are usually made at three to six monthly intervals. How long lithium needs to be given depends on individual factors, but in some cases the drug must be continued indefinitely. Even after 20 years of treatment—and freedom from manic depression—patients have quickly relapsed when lithium has been stopped.

Schizophrenia is by far the most common psychosis and at least 6,000 new cases occur every year in Britain. The name probably covers several disorders with common features, which accounts for the variability in course and outcome. Schizophrenia does not mean a "split personality", a change from Dr Jekyll to Mr Hyde. The disease affects every aspect of a person's personality, how he feels, thinks and behaves. His thoughts are distorted and ideas no longer follow one another in logical sequence; as a result his conversation is often difficult to understand. His emotional reactions are shallow and inappropriate, although in acute schizophrenia anxiety and depression ➤➤

can be extreme. Volition declines and he becomes apathetic and indecisive. His perception alters and sounds, smell, colours, change; faces look strange. Delusional ideas develop. He often hears hallucinatory voices. Acute schizophrenia can clear up completely. But there may be recurrences, and with each fresh attack there is likelihood of permanent impairment. In what is sometimes called simple or process schizophrenia the disease appears insidiously and slowly but inexorably destroys the personality.

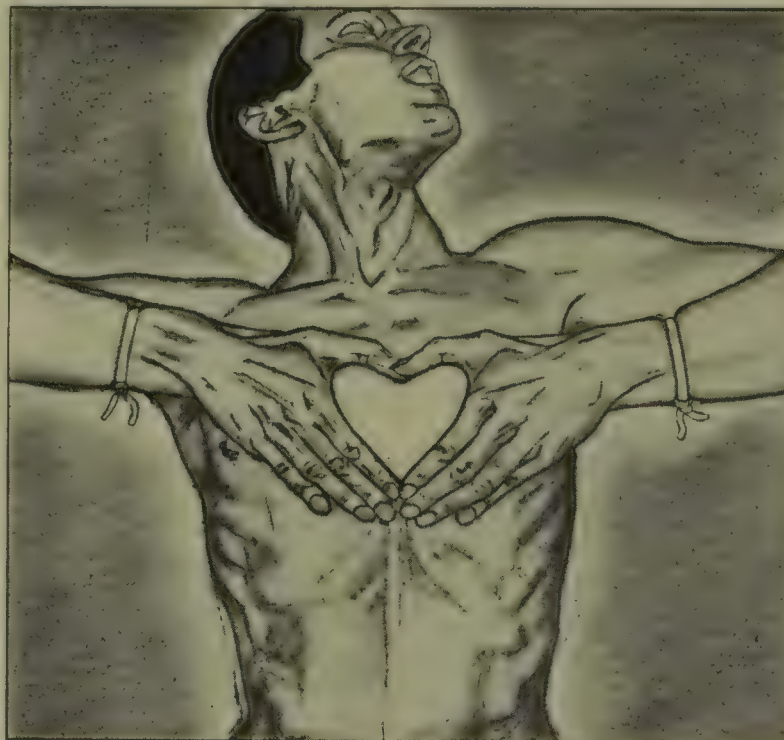
The disease usually appears in the late teens and 20s, but can occur at any age. When schizophrenia develops in later life it usually takes the form of a well organized paranoid delusional system, often with hallucinations. Women sufferers outnumber men, and many have impaired hearing. In older people the personality is well preserved, and on neutral ground the patient may seem reasonably normal.

The causes of schizophrenia are unknown, but genetic factors and therefore biochemical abnormalities are clearly important. Drugs like the phenothiazines (introduced in the 1950s) have dramatically improved treatment, the more so since the introduction of long-acting preparations, given by injection every two to four weeks. In many cases they suppress all symptoms, in others they allow the patient to live a reasonable life in the community. They help to enlarge his emotional life by protecting him from the effects of emotional stress. Without these drugs patients withdraw into themselves and become increasingly isolated and eccentric. Only in some of the simple types of schizophrenia are they of little value. Their chief disadvantage is that they must often be given continuously for many years, for symptoms are liable to return within a few months of stopping medication. And very occasionally, with long usage, they cause unpleasant neurological side effects. Depression is common during schizophrenia, but responds well to anti-depressant treatment.

Dementia can begin at any age, but only becomes a serious medical problem from the 60s onwards. Today, one in six people over 65 is affected, although the vast majority are cared for in their homes. Very occasionally the underlying causes are treatable, vitamin B12 deficiency, drug abuse, hypothyroidism, an infection or blood clot on the brain, but for the most part the condition is progressive and uninfluenced by any specific treatment. However, much can be done to help these patients. Infection and physical disabilities must be dealt with. Depression, which is present in the early stages and increases a patient's helplessness, can be effectively treated by anti-depressants, and even by ECT if necessary. Paranoid ideas can be helped by a small dose of a phenothiazine. Intellectual and emotional stimulation, within the limits of a patient's ability to respond, is vitally important. And, above all, the patient's family needs advice, support, and an occasional "holiday".

The uncertain heart

by Dr John Coltart



The heart depends for its energy supply and maintenance of function on an adequate supply of blood arriving via the coronary arteries. Narrowing or obstruction of these arteries is generally referred to as coronary artery disease.

This has assumed epidemic proportions in many prosperous countries of the world where it causes between a third to a half of all deaths. Coronary artery disease is now the commonest cause of death in males over the age of 35, with the fastest rate of increase in the age group 35 to 44. Forty per cent of the deaths from coronary artery disease occur before retirement and one man in three or four can now expect a heart attack or stroke before the age of 65. Commonly, heart disease first makes its presence known by a sudden death. Coronary artery disease is commonly associated with disease in other arteries.

In all these conditions therapy with drugs can greatly improve the condition or in some patients almost render them symptom-free. In other patients such an optimistic state will not be achieved and, if the physician deems that conservative medical therapy is not producing its desired effect, strong consideration has to be given to surgery. Over the past few years the operation that bypasses the blockage in the coronary artery, in most instances with a portion of the patient's own leg veins, has resulted in a marked improvement in symptoms and general survival of the patient in the long term. However, such patients have to be carefully selected by an expert in this field.

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Coronary artery disease results from a failure of the coronary blood supply to bring sufficient nutrients and oxygen to the heart. Whenever the demands of the heart for nutrients exceed the supply of blood to the heart carrying oxygen and metabolic requirements, an imbalance results. This may provoke chest pain which is classical for coronary artery disease and known clinically as angina pectoris. When the disease in the coronary arteries is minimal an excessive demand has to be made on the heart's activity and requirements before this imbalance may result. Strenuous exercise is the most common everyday activity which may produce this clinical condition.

An electrocardiogram (ECG) is a record of the heart's electrical activity recorded from multiple sites on the chest wall overlying the heart. When analysed by an expert cardiologist, these traces can reveal many diagnostic abnormalities. In relationship to coronary artery disease an ECG would clearly indicate when a heart attack (coronary thrombosis, myocardial infarction) had occurred. The ECG is, however, less sensitive in indicating whether or not disease in the coronary arteries is present. The predictability of the ECG in revealing hidden coronary artery disease is increased when a trace is recorded during vigorous exercise. A person with coronary artery disease may develop abnormalities of heart rhythm or may precipitate a heart attack when exercising. Correspondingly, as a safety measure, exercise tests in the coronary-risk person should be performed in a cardiac department by skilled personnel. Many forms of exercise are employed. Some involve walking up a conventional flight of steps, or walking at a measured speed on a treadmill up a measured in-

cline, or exercising on a bicycle which can be programmed for varying degrees of exercising stress. During such exercise the heart's electrical activity is closely monitored from multiple sites over the chest wall. In sophisticated laboratories the electrical trace is analysed by a computer, enabling a more accurate record of the heart's activity to be obtained. Values have been formulated predicting the expected heart rate for a person of a given age and sex for each exercise task. Under such conditions the exercise capability of the person in general, and the exercise electrical capacity of the heart in particular, can be analysed.

Techniques are available to calculate from electrodes placed around the chest wall or from measurements of a person's expired breath, the amount of blood flowing from the heart each minute. Also from specialized sound equipment, ultrasound, a clear picture of the anatomy and function of the heart can be obtained. Such records can be observed during exercise, and in a patient with underlying coronary artery disease the pattern of movement of the heart can change diagnostically during exercise.

Radioactive isotopes are being increasingly used in the diagnosis and serial follow-up of patients. In cardiology a radio isotope can be injected either at rest or at maximal exercise which will give a picture of the flow of blood through the heart muscle. If, because of coronary artery narrowing, there is a reduction in blood flow, this will result in an area of lesser isotope activity. A heart which already has a scar from a previous heart attack (myocardial infarction) will not take up any trace of isotope, either at rest or on exercise, whereas the patient with coronary artery disease will have a reduction only while exercising. Other isotopes can be used which will adhere directly to an area of a heart attack to give a good indication of its site and its extent. In certain circumstances the diagnosis of a heart attack can be difficult to make without the use of radio isotopes. Also, an isotope can be injected to stay in the blood stream and can give a clear picture of the heart's function and activity.

Further techniques are available to record the ECG over 24 hours while the individual is leading a normal life. A small recorder is attached to a belt round the waist and recording leads are placed over the heart. Computer analysis of a day's heart activity might reveal abnormal beats which in turn might suggest coronary artery disease.

The use of these non-invasive techniques with expert scrutiny of the records has enabled a greater sensitivity and specificity in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease. However, this does not always enable the clinician to diagnose definitely or exclude the presence of coronary artery disease in any given patient. These measurements only greatly increase the sensitivity of a routine, conventional, annual or biennial medical check. At best, a positive result will indicate the presence of coronary

artery disease. Negative results from a full non-invasive testing for coronary artery disease will make it very unlikely that significant coronary disease is present. Definite evidence of the state of the coronary arteries can be obtained by an invasive X-ray examination called coronary angiography. This involves the insertion of small flexible tubes into the coronary arteries. In skilled hands this test involves little inconvenience or risk to the patient.

Prevention of heart disease is the obvious goal, but it is still far from being achieved. Obviously symptomatic heart disease requires rapid medical attention. Detection of hidden, symptomless disease by the techniques outlined here enables measures to be taken to try to contain or minimize the progress of the disease and prevent complications occurring.

Many studies have been addressed to detecting statistically proven risk factors for coronary artery disease, thus enabling the individual to institute preventive measures. Smoking is a proven risk factor and the risk for development of coronary artery disease is proportional to the amount of tobacco consumed. Although there is some evidence that pipe smoking may confer a lesser degree of risk than cigarette smoking, advice to the general public must be not to smoke

The coronary arteries—the two main arteries of the heart—are the first branches from the trunk of the aorta, the major artery of the body. They encircle the heart and supply blood to their own parts of the heart muscle with little overlap between their territories.

at all.

High blood pressure is also a proven risk factor and this requires regular testing to detect its occurrence, particularly in early life. Hypertension is a readily treatable condition. Screening programmes demonstrate that at least 11 per cent of the general population has undiagnosed hypertension.

The adoption of a prudent diet is a matter of great controversy. There are a number of well conducted studies demonstrating that a diet low in saturated fat confers some benefit in the prevention of coronary artery disease and its deterioration once the disease has appeared. Equally, there is a growing opinion that these facts are not yet proved. Many studies are at present taking place to try to find the answer. Though the need for prudent diet is unproven, it would be wise for the discerning reader to give it the balance of the doubt and pay some attention to dietary restrictions.

Physical exercise such as regular sporting activity or, indeed, jogging has not demonstrated any protective effect in the prevention of coronary artery disease. Clearly it renders individuals physically fitter, they undoubtedly feel better and as a group they tend to abstain from the other risk factors outlined here. Following a definite heart attack regular physical exercise under close supervision rehabilitates the patient and there is an increased likelihood of his returning to work. Control of weight to reduce obesity to an ideal body weight for age and sex renders the patient physically fitter, but does not in itself confer any benefit in the prevention of coronary artery disease.

Dependence on drink

by Professor Griffith Edwards



When it comes to health and the way in which a society handles health problems, words and the relationship between popular and technical language matter very much. The word *influenza* is, for example, an instance of a satisfactory match between lay and medical imagery: the patient can usually make his own diagnosis and if he telephones his doctor they each know what the other is talking about, the degree of moaning and groaning which is proper, and the limits of rights to the sick role are agreed (with family-enacted by-laws), our friends know how to respond with the due measure of sympathy, the children learn about 'flu by precept, and the employer knows what to make of the sick-notes. Measles, appendicitis, you name it, and the Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady will know what you mean.

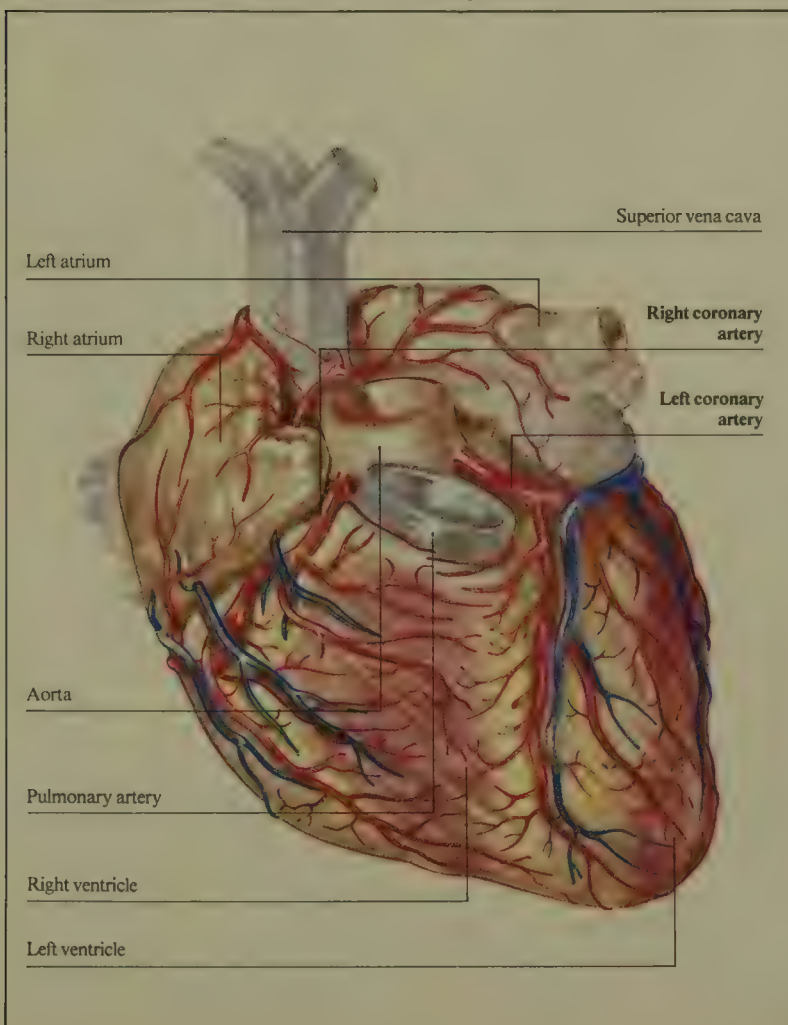
Alcoholism is not like that. If you have any supposed expertise in this area, the first question in the television interview is inevitably, "Could you just tell us what you *mean* by alcoholism?" Then follows three minutes' fencing with words, which does not much increase the likelihood that anyone will make their own diagnosis of alcoholism, that patient and doctor will have a password for instant communication. And just try "alcoholism" on that sick note. Judy O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady, if both are now resident in the UK, are living in a country where not fewer than half-a-million people are experiencing problems of one sort or another with drinking. The inhabitants of the UK all know what they mean by a pint of walloo, the other half, a good head for it, a boozier, overtired as a Lord, and the hair

of the dog (drinking has a rich, ancient, present and colourful folk vocabulary), but there is no folk understanding of the word *alcoholism*. Maybe there is something wrong with that word, which is a clumsy imposition, a latecomer, a medicalization, rather than with our powers of comprehension.

You become sensitive to the influences and constraints of vocabulary and the arbitrariness of our own visions if you try to discuss these sorts of ideas in a different culture from your own. Said my Zambian informant, "You can always tell a drunkard by the disorderly state of the thatch on his hut. But 'alcoholic'? We do not have that word. Very much a drunkard, that would mean a man who would laugh at a funeral. Delirium tremens? In my village we would have said that this man was possessed by a spirit, that the spirit was shaking because it was thirsty, so give it some more beer."

Those ideas, I suspect, worked well for that village for many centuries, for as long as that community had brewed opaque beer and the men had sat drinking under the great tree. But now bottled beer is awash in the beer halls, cocktails and swizzle sticks are in the bars of the smart hotels, and the word *alcoholism* has been imported.

Faced with this chronic perplexity as to what meaning is to be given to a key word, the World Health Organization a few years ago set up an international scientific group to try to bring order out of chaos. The aim was to find a vocabulary which would be useful to both the lay and technical worlds and which would be acceptable to different countries. International rivalries in that sort of forum can become as acute as at any disarmament conference—the French declared there were no



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Men
Non-drinkers (6%)
0 last week (18%)
1-10 units (33%)
11-20 units (17%)
21-35 units (13%)
Over 35 units (12%)

Women
Non-drinkers (11%)
0 last week (31%)
1-10 units (44%)
11-20 units (10%)
21-35 units (2%)
Over 35 units (1%)



Diagram showing relative amounts of alcohol consumed by men and women in a one-week period.

alcoholics in France, "*seulement les grands buveurs*". People were so amazed at each other's views and the other country's crazy misuse of words that the whole thing became not only a meeting but an experience, and the final result was a rewarding move away from old national positions and a new and wide international consensus.

That meeting concluded that we are all too befuddled with theological disputation as to the meaning of the word alcoholism, and that we had better get a bit closer to what people are really experiencing, what communities are really trying to talk about. Away with obfuscation, and let us see that problems created by excessive drinking, empirically observed, with commonality and variations, occurring singly or in clusters, are the legitimate stuff for social and health concern.

Alcohol-related problems or disabilities matter, said WHO, and we had better develop a sensitive and well observed awareness of the possible range of adverse impacts of excessive use of alcohol in all our personal villages. "Alcohol-related problem" is then a key term (in the common language it will probably become "drinking problem"), and with luck and in due time words may be coined in this area to serve equally well as "fracture" or "bruise".

Let us look at the practical consequences of the difference between the narrow "alcoholism" perspective and the WHO "problem" perspective. In terms of the old approach I am not a suitable case for treatment until my condition is sufficiently advanced to be recognized by the doctor as alcoholism, and I need not worry about my drinking until my plight equals the story of the

Most people enjoy drinking alcohol, but there are a relatively few, many more of whom are men than women, for whom regular drinking may become a social and a physical problem.

next face-in-the-shadows member of Alcoholics Anonymous appearing in a TV documentary. Alcoholism, the end-of-the-road condition, the mysterious disease promulgated by experts and unknown to our folk culture, is the stuff of that documentary, and within that tradition the essence of what matters.

WHO shifts away from that emphasis radically. The new perspective says you had better take notice and do something about it when drinking is *in any way* harming your physical or mental health, your family happiness or your social well-being. Recognition of many of those happenings is as much within ordinary capacities as is the recognition of a sprained wrist. Some alcohol-related problems however will require skilled medical diagnostic assessment. Here is a typical case pastiche of a patient with drinking problems who sought medical counsel:

"Fifty-four-year-old executive seen for routine medical check-up. Said to doctor, 'I'm sure I'm drinking too much, not all the time—I'm not an alcoholic, but you know it's difficult in my job not to eat too many lunches and drink too many gins.' Patient revealed that his wife was fed up with his drinking and that at the end of a hard day he tended to have a few more drinks and go dully to sleep in front of the television. He had stumbled and broken his ankle the previous Christmas—'I'm sure I'd had one too many.' Liver function tests were marginally abnormal."

So here was a man whose drinking was causing an alcohol problem in the home—was eroding feelings between him and his wife and subtly damaging his role in the family. A broken ankle may not be dramatic but it is a more common alcohol-related problem than delirium tremens. A mildly abnormal liver function test does not indicate alcoholic cirrhosis but it is a fair warning. And if you took this man's story further you would find that he was not much good at a board meeting at 3 pm, that he was courting a drunk driving charge and that his teenage son was not so much at risk from cannabis as from accepting the tacit proposition that alcohol is for intoxication.

That man differed from many of his distinguished contemporaries only in that he raised the problem with his doctor—a *grand buveur* who did something about his drinking before it was too late. The medical profession certainly has an important responsibility in recognizing and helpfully responding to such situations. But the WHO perspective also emphasizes that health is too important to be left exclusively to the doctors. Alcoholism is the mysterious illness diagnosed (often too late) by the expert: an alcohol-related problem does not necessarily require for its diagnosis more than our own open eyes, our overcoming of shame, our putting aside of social embarrassment so as to allow the helpful and timely remark to a husband or a wife or a friend, and all this aided by community attitudes that see an alcohol problem as no more bizarre or outrageous than being a stone overweight.

Here is a quick check-list of some of those problems. Family problems include silly and repetitive arguments that can become terribly predictable at a certain blood alcohol level, a failure to meet a host of normal expectations (the house needs painting, he doesn't take the children to the park). The impact of excessive drinking on work includes lateness and absenteeism, the "half-man" who still clocks in for the statutory hours but whose work is being done by someone else, the accident in the factory which occurs just after the lunch break, the impact on morale when the boss is obviously drinking but no one dares say so, the contract missed. Financial problems readily hit the family on low wages, but many are the manager's drinking problems which have only come to light when funds have gone astray. The courts are really a sort of out-patient department for undiagnosed drinking problems and the prisons the overcrowded in-patient unit; fraud and embezzlement, violence, any sort of petty crime, are all much intermingled with excessive drinking. "Bad nerves" is an apt description of the commonest alcohol-related problem in mental health—irritability and self-blame mingled with resentment and depression. The potential list of physical problems is legion and excessive drinking can damage almost every tissue in the body.

But where does this WHO formulation, with its heavy emphasis on the ordinariness and pervasiveness of

alcohol-related problems, with its insistence that we must in large measure be our own diagnosticians and keepers of our own health, then leave that shadowed figure on the screen, that excellent member of Alcoholics Anonymous?

"My name is Jean, and I'm an alcoholic. For eight years of my life I woke up wishing I was dead. Every morning I would wake to shaking and despair and pulled out the bottle from under the bed. Half an hour later I would be 'cured', would wonder what the fuss had been about, was ready for another day in which I'd promise myself that I wouldn't go over the top, another day in which in fact I would have as much control over my drinking as a car careering down hill with its brakes gone."

Nothing that woman says is exaggerated, her story is not uncommon, and some of us are going to experience its replica in our own family. WHO also suggests that we better take that story very seriously, but not put that picture so much at the centre of the stage as to distract all attention from the executive's too many gins or from his teenage son who is crashing-out drunk after every suburban party. We need not make one concern in any way the enemy of the other, but the balance has to be got right. If our balance had been rather better that woman might have recognized her problem much earlier and been spared years of suffering and waste.

That woman would, in WHO terms, be diagnosed as suffering from "the alcohol dependence syndrome". Old ideas in new bottles you might say, and why not just call it inebriety, dipsomania, or alcoholism? The WHO phrasing seeks in fact to carry the message that alcohol is a drug among drugs, and that its excessive use leads to a species of drug dependence (or drug addiction, in older terminology). Alcohol is less dependence-inducing than nicotine or heroin, but far more insidious in its ability to hook and hold.

What explains our drinking? We are dealing with a continuum: the reasons why people become dependent are only an extension of the reasons why people drink too much, which in turn are an extrapolation of acceptable reasons for social drinking. We drink because of family example, and bad example is a difficult handicap. We drink for fun, and if we are short of other ways of enjoying ourselves then drinking is inviting. We drink to relax, and if we are by nature rather tense or our environment stresses us, alcohol is the readily available tranquillizer. We drink because our culture proposes drinking, because a "party" means a drinking party once you have got beyond ice cream and conjurers. We drink because we are successful, or because we are lonely and unsuccessful. Any stereotyped explanation is therefore false and deceiving, and an explanation that seeks to discover the roots of the problem in terms of "the alcoholic personality" or any other alienating construct that puts the person with a drink problem at a distance from ourselves is a false comfort.

What should any of us do about it

all? If health is ever going to mean more than treatment of ill-health, our society is going to need to talk and think about such issues and with new openness. We need to be able to talk about our drinking and each other's drinking as openly as we would discuss being puffed going up hill. It may be useful to calculate a limit in units, with a single of spirits, a glass of wine or half-a-pint of beer constituting a unit: eight units a day is amply enough for anyone, and far too much as a regular habit. We need to keep our drinking to a take-it-or-leave-it experience, rather than ever letting it become a need.

But if your drinking level has increased way above that eight units, if other people are not drinking quickly enough, if you are terribly aware that twelve noon signals that the anxious wait is over and if it is sometimes a little bit difficult to sign cheques before that drink, please do not wait for eight years before seeking help. The dependence

syndrome is insidious, and is something which can happen to the best of us. The GP is as ever the important front line of help, many company doctors are now specially interested in this problem, the NHS and private medicine offer excellent facilities, Alcoholics Anonymous is an immensely available source of help, and Alanon is a useful parallel organization which helps families. Voluntary organizations and local Councils on Alcoholism have developed some first-rate centres. We have as ever to live with the dilemma of when to call the doctor—health is my business but I had better know when professional help is needed and err on the side of caution.

How we deal with these things is in part enabled or disabled by the language available to us. Use the word "alcoholism" as you like, but let us not go on playing with arcane concepts which obscure the fact that alcohol, which gives much harmless pleasure, can also result in a drug dependence syndrome.

Rheumatic complaints

by Michael Laurence



In these days of statistical analyses it is often stated that more working days are lost to the national economy from rheumatic complaints than from any other class of disease or any other cause. Patients and those who care for them are more concerned with the days productively worked in spite of unrelenting pain. The term "rheumatism" in this context covers painful conditions of the musculo-skeletal system; it includes diseases of joints, bones and soft tissues associated with the skeleton—ligaments, tendons, muscles and nerves. Most of the symptoms are attributable to disease processes which are incom-

pletely understood, due to factors which are largely unknown, and which are uncertain in their response to conventional medical treatment.

However, to discuss the matter in such pessimistic terms would be misleading. Many of the common conditions cannot be prevented or cured, but all are amenable to some forms of therapy and many resolve spontaneously.

The subject is beset with confused and conflicting terminology causing some sufferers to be unnecessarily worried, and others to neglect themselves. It helps to divide the conditions into four broad groups: rheumatoid arthritis and allied joint inflammations; specific arthritides, in which the cause can be defined, identified and corrected; osteoarthritis, a

state of premature wear and tear, which can be the end result of any other joint disease; soft tissue lesions, comprising a rag-bag of non-serious but often very disabling conditions without a physical cause demonstrable on X-rays or other tests. The first requirement in order to understand an individual case is to know which type of disease is present.

Central to the problem is the joint, the skeletal organ of movement. The surfaces of connected bones are covered by articular cartilage, a highly developed slippery material having the consistency of polythene and the feel of wet soap, and yet containing within its structure a sprinkling of living cells responsible for its maintenance and repair. The joint is enclosed by a tough bag or capsule of fibrous tissue, the inner aspect of which is lined by a layer of cells whose job is to produce synovial fluid. This serves to lubricate the cartilage, nourish the cartilage cells and to protect the joint.

Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory condition in which the synovial membrane becomes red, swollen and hot. The fundamental cause of this disease remains obscure but considerable progress has been made by several research laboratories towards its discovery. For the present practical purpose it remains a disease of unknown aetiology. It presents in an unusually virulent form in childhood; there are similar conditions in joints associated with inflammation of the bowel, of the eye and genital tract, and with psoriasis (skin disease). Many, sometimes almost all, joints are affected. The extent of the constitutional involvement is demonstrated by abnormal blood tests, of which the most widely useful is the entirely non-specific ESR (a measurement of the rate of sedimentation of red blood cells) which indicates the virulence of any inflammation.

The first symptom is stiffness and an aching discomfort, worst in the early morning. Most typically affected are the joints at the base of the fingers and toes, the wrist, elbow and knee, but no joint is immune. Synovial membrane, which lines the joints, also lines the sheaths in which tendons run, and it is common for the inflammation to affect and interfere with tendons which move the fingers.

Once the diagnosis is established the treatment reverts to basic principles. The acute onset of severe symptoms, indicating an angry inflammation over a short period of time, calls for rest. This may involve a single joint or limb, or possibly the whole body. It is backed up by a course of drugs whose aim is to relieve pain and subdue inflammation. Every month brings additions to the long list of drugs with one or other of these capabilities, but head of the list remains aspirin; in its various forms it is capable of both functions.

Many cases resolve from the acute stage on such a régime of treatment, but some regrettably pass to a phase of chronic inflammation in which the disease is clearly not to be aborted early. The approach to such a case ceases to be one of attempting to cure, but rather

to manage. A programme of rest ceases to be applicable because it is clear that rest cannot be applied permanently. The doctor has to come to terms with the condition he cannot certainly control, and the patient with the symptoms he may have to suffer for many months, years, or the remainder of his life. The guiding principles of management are faith, hope and the refusal to panic.

Besides the modern pain-relieving and anti-inflammatory tablets, there are more powerful and longer-acting drugs, which carry a greater danger of serious side-effects. Among these are the salts of gold, which reduce the body's inflammatory reaction to whatever the causative factor is. D-penicillamine is a newer drug which suppresses long-term chronic inflammation by interfering with the formation of scar tissue. The various steroid preparations, for example natural hydrocortisone and its synthetic analogues, are used when the severity of the disease begins to threaten vital functions. Long-term therapy upsets the biochemical control of the body and may damage the kidneys or interfere with the production of blood cells. There is one class of drug more dangerous yet, the cytotoxins, normally used in the control of cancer. The constitutional dangers of all these drugs can be avoided if a therapy is to be directed at one or two joints only. It is possible to use some drugs by injection into the inflamed joint alone, providing a high dose locally but not constitutionally. There is yet another technique of treatment to an individual joint by means of the injection of radio-active isotopes, giving short range, gamma irradiation to the inflamed synovial membrane without affecting the rest of the body.

The final option is to remove surgically the inflamed tissue from within the joint or tendon sheath. The bulk of inflamed synovium often reaches proportions so large as to interfere physically with movement. When movement is encouraged the lining is further damaged, and becomes more inflamed. Thus a vicious circle is set up which can be broken only by removal of the mass of tissue. This operation, synovectomy, should be done before there has been significant damage to the cartilage or tendon, though one is never sure the inflammation will not recur.

Simultaneously with a programme of drugs, courses of physical treatment can be given, but these are usually reserved for occasional attacks of worsening symptoms. Attending a physiotherapy department naturally takes time from work; it should never become a part of daily life. Nevertheless, the local administration of heat by short-wave, or wax baths, or ultra-sound can help to mobilize a joint which is deteriorating and becoming more stiff. Patients with this disease need constant reassessment. With the best possible management many cases pursue a downhill course and physical aids may be needed: a walking stick, splints for upper limb joints, special shoes for deformed toes and other appliances. Such a case is going to become more

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THE FIGHT FOR LIFE

severely disabled and careful psychological management is important.

The patient hardly has time to adjust to a condition which many find intolerable, with every aspect of daily life curtailed, interfered with and possibly prevented. The state of the sufferer can sometimes reach the proportions of despondency, in many ways similar to the condition found in widowhood. Anti-depressant drugs have a limited part to play. Sympathy and, more important, time are required so that the patient can come to appreciate and accept the reality of the problem and regard life from a new standpoint. There was a commonly held theory many years ago that rheumatoid arthritis might be a psychosomatic disease. Nothing could be further from the truth. Many accept the situation with remarkable equanimity and demonstrate a pain threshold almost unbelievably high. I know of a patient who has lost hardly a day's work in 30 years from his job as a motor mechanic, during which time he has totally destroyed all the joints in his hands and wrists. In spite of that he continues to play golf once a week. Such cases are not the rule, but every doctor knows of many sufferers who adamantly refuse to complain of pain.

The natural history of the disease, when drugs fail to control it, is the slow, progressive erosion of articular cartilage and its underlying bone. When this last point is reached it is usual for pain to be hardly controlled by analgesic drugs. This is the point at which surgeons are more commonly invited to make their contribution towards treatment. It is now 25 years since the pioneer work of Sir John Charnley and Mr Kenneth McKee established artificial replacement of the hip joint as a standard operation for destruction of that joint. The test of time has proved that in the middle-aged patient an artificial joint will outlive the expectation of life. Furthermore, subsequent X-rays show that there is little or no significant wear in the components over 20 years; surgeons are becoming emboldened to offer the operation to the young adult.

Mechanical design in the case of the knee joint developed more slowly but the patterns produced by, for example, the late Mr Christopher Attenborough in Hastings and Dr Peter Walker working in New York—Englishmen both—are also withstanding the test of time and can now offer a success rate similar to that of the artificial hip joint. Joints of the hand are also replaced surgically with a high measure of success both in relieving pain, the principal reason for any operation, and in correcting deformities to improve function. Elbows, shoulders and ankles have all been replaced, but in these the outcome is less certain, and the surgical reconstruction must be considered to be still in a developmental stage. The good results are not yet six years old. Nevertheless, the whole scene of joint replacement has been one of the success stories of modern surgery.

Occasionally the initial investigations, X-rays and blood tests may reveal



The artificial knee joint is a combination of plastic and metal inserted into the femur (thigh-bone) and the tibia (shin-bone), the two bones that make the knee joint, and is designed to allow a similar range of movement.

an arthritis with a specific cause which in certain instances calls for a specific therapy. For example the biochemistry of the blood may reveal abnormally high uric acid, indicating gout. This is now a curable disease. The drug allopurinol corrects the serum uric acid in much the same way as insulin controls blood sugar in a diabetic; similarly the patient may need to take the drug permanently. This would be a small inconvenience to avoid the excruciating pain.

Joints are as subject as any other remote part of the body to invasion by pathogenic micro-organisms. Laboratory examination of fluid withdrawn from an infected joint should reveal the presence of staphylococci, pneumococci, even tuberculous organisms; and naturally the specific antibiotics are administered together with the standard care of an acute inflammation—rest to the inflamed part. The aftermath of an infection of a joint depends on the degree of destruction sustained by the articular cartilage. A case caught early and treated with an effective antibiotic will resolve completely and leave no trace, but cartilage is soon eroded by a virulent organism and in time all movement will be lost. The choice may lie between complete rigidity and an attempt to construct some form of new joint. The second was long considered impossible after infection, but recent experimental work has shown that it can be done with the cover of the newest antibiotics in generous doses, and when

the initial infection has been totally suppressed.

Other specific forms of arthritis hardly merit mention because of their extreme variety; for example bleeding diseases, like haemophilia, destroy joints through repeated haemorrhage, but the missing factor can be given by injection, albeit at prohibitive expense and briefly. "Bends"—joint pains suffered by deep-sea divers—are a growing concern of the oil industry. There is no cure for the joint that has been damaged in this fashion, but prevention, by careful decompression, is possible.

Osteoarthritis describes a state of excessive wear on cartilaginous surfaces which are imperfect by virtue of being irregular (the result of fractures of underlying bone) or due to some biochemical defect in their structure, or damaged by other inflammatory disease. The disease differs from the inflammatory arthritides in that the first casualty is the articular cartilage and the synovial membrane only becomes inflamed secondarily. The clinical features of swelling, stiffness or deformity often precede complaints of pain. Investigations indicate no widespread inflammatory condition (ESR) and X-rays reveal attempts by the body to compensate for the wear. Beneath the weight-bearing part of the joint surface the exposed, uncushioned bone suffers shattering impacts on tiny, high points of load, which can be measured in multiple tons per unit area and which cause crack fractures. The bone responds by becoming much more dense and tough for the most part, but in some areas it gives way or develops cystic cavities. The situation is not dissimilar to the condition of a tooth, whose protective insensitive enamel has been worn away exposing the nerve in the underlying living bone. Like toothache, the symptoms seem to wax and wane as exposed pain receptors suffer damage.

The principles of management are similar to the chronic stage of inflammatory arthritis: analgesic drugs and brief periods of rest followed by active physiotherapy. Time and relief can sometimes be bought by analgesic injections, by osteopathic manipulation, or perhaps massage and other physical techniques which impart a feeling of comfort and confidence without producing any physical change. In the long term, however, many patients are referred to a surgeon to abolish pain that has become relentless and progressive. The joint must be replaced with an artificial one, fused so that no movement at all can occur, corrected with regard to angular deformity by dividing the bone near a joint, or simply by removing one side of the joint completely, leaving only a firm scar to bind the bones together while keeping them apart. The selection of which of these procedures is to be carried out depends to a large extent on the function of the joint in question and the state of destruction in it. For example in a joint in which stability and strength is more important than mobility, arthrodesis or joint fusion would be chosen. Where mobility is essential but

strength unimportant, such as certain toe joints, then a simple removal of a joint suffices. Where the principal cause of pain is an angular deformity, brought about by part of the joint collapsing, the correction of that deformity should suffice. But as in other forms of non-infective arthritis, artificial replacement arthroplasty can be relied on to preserve joint function and fully eradicate pain.

The term "soft tissue lesions" serves to encompass a variety of painful sites, not within joints but related to them. The names they are known by—fibrositis, tendinitis, capsulitis, fasciitis—have the common suffix "itis" which implies the presence of inflammation, yet it cannot be demonstrated under the microscope. Several of them regularly occur in specific areas and have well localized and very tender spots: for example, tennis elbow or tendinitis at the elbow, capsulitis over the front of the shoulder joint, fasciitis beneath the heel and Achilles' tendinitis, just above it, are each examples of repeated minor traumata. Each has a natural history leading to spontaneous resolution even though it might last two years. Each usually responds to an injection of local anaesthetic with a steroid, although many are not sufficiently well localized to be covered by a single small infiltration. Anti-inflammatory drugs, various forms of physical therapy and, of course, the avoidance of repeated trauma or strain often accelerate recovery.

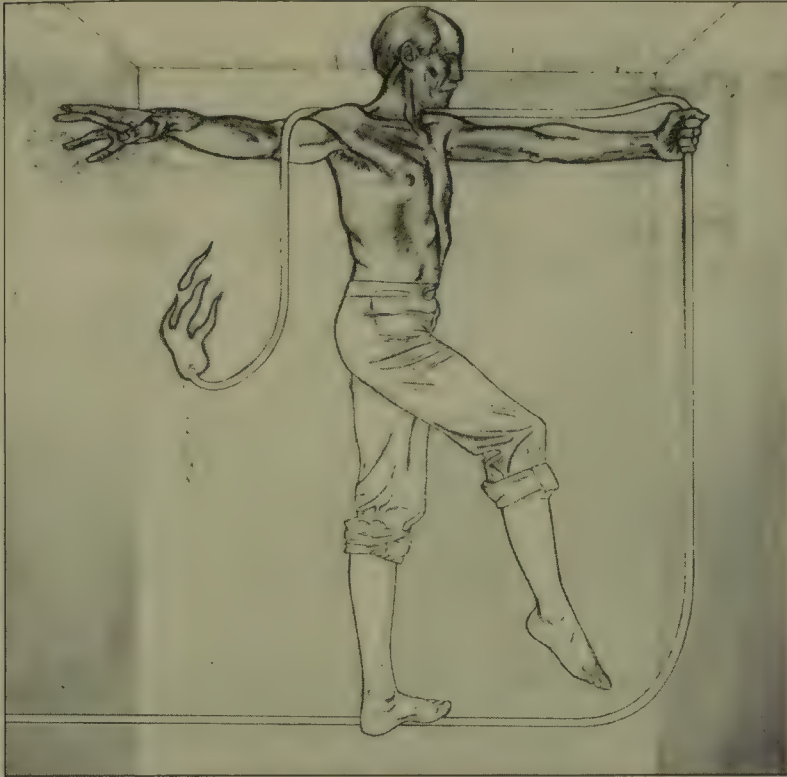
Fibrositis on the other hand is a totally nebulous description, having no clinical identity. The patient knows it as a widespread muscle-ache with tender areas which tend to move about from day to day, and with stiffness. The most probable explanation is that the symptoms arise in or about joints beginning to undergo degenerative change, and the pain is referred from the joint to be felt in the neighbouring muscles. A variety of physical treatments, sometimes best performed by unorthodox therapists, can however be dramatically successful.

This condition is fundamentally similar to the slowly progressive joint conditions mentioned above; the maintenance of improvement and the prevention of deterioration depends on the health of the organs of movement, and that in turn depends on normal or physiological use of them. Like rusting equipment, lack of use is the principal cause of deterioration; any moving part loses its capacity to move by not being used. This is doubly true in the body because the materials involved are "alive" and depend on movement for nutrition.

Many find the self-discipline of daily exercise impossible or at least unattractive. All are capable of modifying their way of life to provide movement; to walk rather than drive, to use the staircase rather than the lift, to adopt a gentle sport or home hobby in place of watching television. Therein lies prevention. The passive entertainments of modern society have become pastimes and made us vulnerable. We are in danger of losing our parts.

Problems of aging

by Dr James Bevan



The search for the elixir of youth or the miracle to produce immortality is as old, if not older, than the alchemist's dream of turning a base metal into gold. The desire to prevent aging is as understandable as it is impossible. Aging is an inevitable process. We are all conceived with our own "time clock" inherited from our parents, for provided accidents or infections do not interfere we will live as long as predicted by our genetic inheritance. The way we live can alter our well-being by shortening, but not lengthening, our time span.

Aging is a complex process that starts, in a minor way, within two weeks of conception, with the shedding of unwanted cells by the embryo. This cell death continues throughout life. The growing baby, first within its mother and later in the outside world, has two types of body cells: those that will never split to form new tissue and those that are constantly dividing to replace themselves as they become worn out. However, there is a definite number of times that this division can take place, so that each tissue has a potential for death engineered into its own life. Those cells, such as muscle and nerve tissue, that do not divide and replace themselves will very slowly become fewer, as some die, and those that remain will be less efficient because of unwanted substances accumulating in their tissue.

Much of the aging of the body affects the protein tissues that bind the body cells together causing a gradual loss of elasticity of tissue as well as of the normal body bulk that gives firmness and texture. This produces the wrinkling of skin and slowing of nail growth that can be seen on the outside surface; the loss of clearness in the lens of the eye, causing cataracts in the elderly, as well as

loss of elasticity producing long-sightedness in middle age; and the whiteness of hair which is due to air bubbles entering during its formation as well as the loss of pigment. Hair loss, in men, is due to racial differences and the distribution of its loss due to family inheritance as well as the effect of the male hormone, testosterone.

Inside the body these changes affect all the organs to some degree: tissues become weaker; tendons may break under unexpected strain, a problem most commonly affecting the middle-aged Achilles' tendon. In women prolapse of the uterus follows the loss of elasticity in the supporting ligaments of the womb that may have been stretched during childbirth. Weakening in the supporting tissues of the abdomen will allow herniae, both external and internal (hiatus hernia), to occur. The loss of elasticity in the leg veins helps produce varicose veins. Even the intestine will be involved, with the loss of its usual suppleness increasing the likelihood of conditions such as diverticulitis, the development of small pouches from the large intestine which often become infected. In the lungs the loss of resilience makes breathing more difficult, and the reduction of the area of the lung tissue, where the blood exchanges its carbon dioxide for life-giving oxygen in the air, is called emphysema. All these factors, involving the supporting tissues of the body, progress very slowly. Aging is a gradual and variable process differing in each organ and from one person to another.

In a way there is an analogy between the wearing out of a piece of machinery and the aging of the body. Not all the parts deteriorate at the same rate and there are always some organs that work better than others.

As people age their bones lose the protein fabric that contains the calcium salts necessary for rigidity and strength. This is called osteoporosis, a condition common in the elderly which increases the likelihood of fractures and is accompanied by a gradual compression in the vertebrae, causing a characteristic reduction in the height of old people.

The ligaments around the joints become weaker and the joints' surfaces, formed from cartilage, become thinner causing a gradual stiffening. This occurs more rapidly in the legs, due to the constant weight-bearing movement, making the development of arthritis more likely. Foot problems occur when the normal "spring" in walking is lost. The stiffness of joints is accompanied by a loss of muscle strength which affects the main muscles of the body as well as those of the heart and intestine. A common inherited disorder involving the joints is gout which occurs with increasing frequency in both sexes as people become older.

As the heart becomes weaker (that of a 70-year-old is about one third as efficient as that of a ten-year-old child) the elasticity of the arteries is reduced and fatty deposits occur (arteriosclerosis), particularly in the heart and those leading to the brain. This increases the likelihood of a heart attack, a major stroke or the characteristic trembling of Parkinsonism, due to minute areas of brain damage from blockage of many small arteries.

The level of blood pressure, like height, is an inherited factor that tends, in Western societies, to rise with increasing age so that higher and more dangerous levels are found in older people.

The hormones, those chemical messengers produced by endocrine glands, also begin to fail with age, and underactivity of the thyroid gland and the pancreas produces the effects of a reduced resistance to cold, increasing the chances of hypothermia, and a greater likelihood of developing diabetes in those who are overweight.

The reduction of other hormones, particularly oestrogen produced by the ovary, affects the bones, increasing the speed with which osteoporosis occurs and also causing thinning of the vaginal skin which may cause sexual problems following the menopause.

In men the prostate gland slowly increases in size and commonly produces problems with urination as well as more serious ones affecting the kidneys in those over the age of 60.

The greatest fear in most people, apart from cancer, is that of dementia. The brain's ability to think and remember usually shows little sign of impairment until the sixth decade. Those who earn their living by their intellect deteriorate later than those who do manual labour. Even so the alteration is gradual and slow. Physically the brain becomes lighter, as the number of cells supporting the nerve cells are reduced and the brain cells die and are not replaced. In addition the myriad connecting fibres between the nerve cells begin to shrivel, reducing contact between one part of

the brain and another. The oxygen requirements of the brain are diminished, mainly because of reduced activity and only slightly as the result of lowered blood flow from arteriosclerosis. This intellectual deterioration is variable and often most obvious in the increasing loss of memory for objects and people, as well as for recent events. In addition there is a certain mental "rigidity": difficulty in accepting fresh ideas and adapting to new needs, and in changing habits to the exclusion of old and perhaps outmoded ones. The speed with which this occurs increases with greater age but it is immensely variable from one person to another.

Throughout adult life there is a gradual and, at first, imperceptible loss of the senses of sight and hearing, taste and smell. A greater intensity of light is needed for clear sight in the elderly. Hearing is impaired, particularly in the higher notes, and is made worse if the person has worked with noisy machinery or taken part in a sporting life such as shooting.

This reduction in visual and auditory awareness is accompanied by a slight loss of pain sensation and the normal swift response to temperature changes by appropriately shivering or sweating, so that over-cooling or over-heating, though rare in this country, can take place in the elderly. Position sense is less accurate and fine trembling of the hands will often appear. More seriously the speed with which the body reacts is slowed down so that a person may be aware of stumbling but be unable to respond in time to prevent a fall, when a fracture is likely to result.

The reduced awareness of surroundings, less disturbed by sound and sight, may mean that intermittent sleep occurs during the day in the form of cat naps and dozing. This reduces the need for sleep at night and may cause a problem if an elderly person wants a longer period of rest.

With increasing age the kidneys become much less efficient in concentrating urine. This seldom causes problems by itself but, combined with a liver that does not destroy toxic substances so quickly, it can produce poisonous levels of drugs if they are given in the dosage normally taken by a younger adult. This is frequently seen when sleeping pills continue to give sedation during the day and may contribute to falls and reduce even further the person's awareness and reaction to everyday events. Impairment of liver function can be particularly serious in those who are used to drinking, as the same amount of alcohol has a greater effect and may lead to unexpected inebriation.

There are few benefits of aging apart from the contentment that often accompanies experience and wisdom, but one is the decrease in the number of common infections such as colds and influenza as the body's increasing immunity provides protection. It is only when other disorders such as cancer, serious illnesses or great age disrupt this immunity that infections



PHILIP SAYER

more easily occur. The vigour of sexuality decreases. This can be a help as many couples who may have had sexual problems due to the husband's urgency are now more compatible.

All these aging processes are normal, and most people can adapt to the gradual changes without much difficulty. Unfortunately, although nothing can be done to prevent aging, much may occur to accelerate certain aspects. These additional factors can often be avoided though some may result from environmental or accidental effects, such as sunlight or injury, that are difficult to prevent: the ultra-violet light of prolonged tropical sunshine on fair skins produces premature aging and increases the chances of skin cancer; a joint damaged in a fracture may develop

arthritis before the others.

Each of us can control the damaging effects of our habits on our body. Obesity and increasing amounts of cholesterol in the body are the result of incorrect diet, too rich in calories and fatty substances, and frequently low in the beneficial effects of fibre that reduce the chances of constipation and diverticulitis. Obesity not only produces premature aging of the joints, and thus arthritis, but also imposes strain on the use of sugar by the body, often causing diabetes. Obesity helps to raise the blood pressure thus damaging blood vessels, causing premature heart disease and strokes. Obesity due to excessive alcohol consumption is combined with liver disorders (cirrhosis) and gastric disease as well as the problems of addic-

The most obvious effects of aging—greying and thinning of hair, loss of elasticity and wrinkling of the skin and weakening of the eyesight—are apparent in this couple, though to a lesser degree than in many people of their age. They are seen with their wedding portrait, taken in 1917; now 87 and 90 years old, they both retain a degree of mobility and mental alertness rare in people of their age.

tion. A modern diet, high in sugar and low in fibre, is damaging to the teeth causing gum and tooth damage with eventual loss of teeth in many people before old age. This is not a problem in more primitive societies.

Lung disorders, such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema, are more

likely to be the result of cigarette smoking than the environmental problems of poor housing and industrial fumes.

These are some of the factors that increase the speed of aging. Nutrition is a question of the correct foods, not the quantity. A sensible life-style with weight control and adequate exercise, no smoking and happiness at home and at work reduce the chances of outside factors increasing the aging process.

Unfortunately our society is one in which women, on average, live six years longer than men and, as they tend to marry younger than men, prolonged widowhood is to be expected. A woman's retirement, if she has a job, is longer than a man's since it is common for her to stop work at 60, not 65, the usual age for men.

Retirement is a time when grief may disrupt health and produce depression and anxiety. Loneliness exacerbates the problems of aging. These stresses are often made worse by inadequate diet and poor heating even if the person is able to afford to maintain his or her usual standards. Movements are slow due to stiffening of joints and thus less body heat is produced. As the body responds more slowly to temperature changes the elderly need a warmer environment.

Retirement can be helped by renewal of hobbies and involvement with local social and political activities to make and maintain new friends. The family can and should be an essential part of life, making the older members feel needed as well as the younger ones. Physical exercise will produce a healthy fatigue and a normal long night's sleep. Minor as well as major physical problems need to be reassessed early and help given.

As people grow older and plan for retirement there are many things that are an aid to comfort and reduce strain. Simple things, such as wide door knobs for arthritic hands, the minimum of steps or stairs, and electric wall plugs raised above floor level are necessary in a retirement home. Chairs with straight backs, strong arms and of a reasonable height are comfortable to sit in and easy to get out of. Beds with firm mattresses, baths with handles and kitchen equipment that is simple to use can be bought when moving to a new home. There are a variety of aids for many disabilities and no one who needs them should be ashamed to have them. It is also sensible to use the aids that doctors can provide. A hearing aid will help maintain contact with friends in the same way that new spectacles for long sight or an early cataract operation improve vision.

Aging is part of living. It is often complicated by illness and its difficulties are made worse by the problems of disease. Most elderly people finally accept the inevitability of death without fear, their anxieties being concerned with the threat of pain, misery and a loss of independence. It is these fears that can be helped by the doctor, family and friends so that aging can reach its logical conclusion with a peaceful end ●

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The case against the beaver

by Christopher Lever

The recent formation of a group known as the Friends of the Beaver has revived an earlier proposal to reintroduce this formerly indigenous animal into Britain. The author, who wrote *The Naturalized Animals of the British Isles*, explains why this should not happen.

The beaver died out in Britain some 700 to 800 years ago, having been hunted to extinction by man for its flesh, its fur and for its castoreum—a glandular secretion reputedly possessing valuable medicinal properties. By the 1920s it survived in Europe only in Norway and parts of western Russia, Poland, Germany and France. Since then it has been reintroduced to Austria, Belgium, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland, and the French, German and Russian populations have been augmented.

It has been suggested, in considering the reintroduction of the beaver in Britain, that to cite primarily problems caused by American beavers (*Castor canadensis*) is unfair as reintroduction here would involve the European *C. fiber*. The two species are so similar in appearance, behaviour and biology that they cannot be differentiated in the field, and until recently they were regarded by most taxonomists as being conspecific.

The two activities for which beavers are undoubtedly best known are the felling of trees and the construction of dams and lodges. Nigel Sitwell, chairman of the Friends of the Beaver, has claimed that "It is most unlikely that beavers would turn to [commercially valuable] coniferous plantations if deciduous trees were lacking" and that "beaver dams would not cause flooding". Let us examine these two claims.

A paper at the Vertebrate Pest Conference in California in 1976 revealed that "damage associated with beaver and their activities prompted the removal of the beaver from the list of protected animals of Alabama in 1960. Beaver damage problems increased to the point that in 1967 a beaver symposium was devoted to reports from four states on the seriousness of the problems. A report of a survey by the Alabama Forestry Commission conducted in 1973 indicated that beaver had caused \$2,205,000 total damage to the forest resource of Alabama. Damage to hardwood timber stands has been the single most important complaint of forest landowners. Stands are killed when their root systems remain inundated for extended periods as a result of flooding by beaver dams. A second type of timber damage occurs where the beaver cut trees, particularly small pines in plantations, or girdle hardwoods." Replies to a questionnaire circulated to 127 landowners in the state revealed that 102 (80 per cent) wanted the removal of all or at least some of the beavers from their properties. Similar reports of beaver damage were received from Arkansas (\$1,774,500), Georgia (\$3,108,242), Florida, Louisiana,



Adapted to aquatic life, the beaver has webbed hind feet and a broad flat tail.

Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

A study of beavers in South Carolina from 1974 to 76 disclosed timber damage totalling \$250,000 a year; of 7,212 hectares of land infested with beavers, 4,246 (59 per cent) were found to be flooded, 88 per cent of which were valuable commercial woodland. Damage to forestry and agriculture in 1974 exceeded returns from the sale of beaver pelts by around \$231,000, and the bark of softwoods, especially spruce, was shown to be one of the most important foods, with the branches and stems extensively used in the construction of dams and lodges.

A paper at the 1980 International Wildlife Congress reported a total of 215,456 hectares of beaver ponds in six of the south-western states of the USA. In Mississippi, for example, the total area of water impounded by beavers has increased by a factor of three in a decade; the full impact of economic losses attributable to beavers has not yet been adequately assessed, but flooding alone caused by them has resulted in losses amounting to nearly \$17 million a year over the past nine years. The same story is repeated north of the USA/Canadian border.

If these are the kinds of problems that occur in North America, why could the same not happen here? Because beavers have been reintroduced on the Continent without apparently serious consequences (though damage has been reported from parts of Russia, Sweden, Germany, France and Switzerland), why, it is argued, could they not be equally safely reintroduced in Britain?

Agricultural, geographical and demographic conditions here are very different from those prevailing on the Continent. In mainland Europe, for instance, such fur-bearers as the musk-rat, coypu and American mink have been

successfully introduced without causing apparent ecological damage, but the musk-rat was once, and the coypu and mink still are, unmitigated pests in Britain. Why, therefore, should it be assumed that the beaver, which appears to be comparatively harmless in Europe, would be equally so here?

The letting of salmon-fishing on the rivers of Scotland and Wales—the areas apparently considered among the most suitable for beavers in Britain—earns valuable foreign currency and provides much-needed local employment in rural districts. Where trees are felled by beavers river banks are inevitably eroded; where dams are built rivers are forced to alter course, resulting in the flooding of surrounding farmland and timber plantations. The migratory Atlantic salmon, already gravely at risk from other causes, would be seriously impeded on their way from the sea back up their natal rivers to their spawning redds. Who knows what effect beaver dams on these same rivers might have on the nation's hydroelectricity system?

Although best known for eating the bark, twigs and leaves of hardwoods such as aspen and willow, beavers also feed on many other woody plants and on the roots, rhizomes, stems, leaves and flowers of aquatic and terrestrial herbaceous vegetation. In summer, and away from the immediate proximity of water, beavers cause damage, in both North America and Europe, to commercial fruit and cereal crops; in both continents orchardists, horticulturists and farmers have suffered depredation. In the absence of hardwoods it would be naïve to suppose that in Britain commercially valuable softwoods, as well as agricultural crops, would be any more immune than are those in North America and Europe; the Forestry Commission, private silviculturists and farmers have already voiced concern.

Although it is true that the herbivorous beaver would be unlikely to prove a direct menace to our native wildlife the indirect effect its consumption of vegetation and tree-felling activities might have on our flora and fauna has never been adequately determined.

The danger of pollution of local water supplies, too, cannot be ignored; an outbreak of dysentery last year in a township in the Canadian Rockies was eventually traced to contamination by beavers of a local reservoir.

Why, it is asked, if beavers were hunted to extinction in Britain so long ago and were virtually exterminated over much of Europe by the 1920s, could they not, if necessary, easily be eliminated again? But geographically and demographically Britain has changed considerably in the past 11 to 12 centuries, and methods used earlier this century to destroy beavers, such as poisoning and inhumane traps, would not now be tolerated. Mr Sitwell has claimed: "It is the undeniable fact that if the experiment turns out to be a bad idea . . . there would be no difficulty in catching the animals . . . I am sure I can produce a dozen people who could guarantee to catch beavers if they proved to be an intolerable nuisance." How many people, I wonder, made the same spurious claim about, for example, grey squirrels, coypu, mink and the voracious pike-perch when they were introduced to Britain? That beavers were controlled in the past is no guarantee that the same could be done today.

Beavers are virtually unique in the animal kingdom in being one of the few species capable of significantly altering their environment. A paper at the World Furbearer Conference in Maryland last year pointed out that: "Because of their capacity for rapid population growth and dispersal, alteration of water flow and use of trees for food, beavers are of great concern to wildlife managers and the general public." In some American states this concern has become so acute that the use of alligators to control beavers has been discussed.

Last November the Government published its long awaited Wildlife and Countryside Bill; this provides, *inter alia*, that "if any person releases or allows to escape into the wild any animal which is of a kind which is not ordinarily resident in Great Britain in a wild state, he shall be guilty of an offence." Let us hope that this will make the Friends of the Beaver think again. Twenty-two years ago, in *The Ark in Our Midst*, Richard Fitter wrote, "Beavers are too potentially destructive ever to be allowed full freedom." The same is no less true today.

The royal engagement



The betrothal of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer was announced on February 24, when the couple appeared at Buckingham Palace to be photographed and interviewed together for the first time. Lady Diana, who is the daughter of the Earl of Spencer and the Honourable Mrs Shand Kydd, was born on July 1, 1961, at Park House on the Sandringham estate in Norfolk. Though the couple may have met as small children the first occasion recalled by Lady Diana was in a ploughed field in November, 1977, when Prince Charles was a guest at the Spencer family home at Althorp in Northamptonshire. The couple are distantly related, both being descended from the Stuarts. The wedding will be held at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29.



Lady Diana Spencer photographed by Tim Graham shortly before her engagement was announced.



A recent portrait of the Prince of Wales by Charles de la Court.



After his christening in December, 1948, with his mother, Princess Elizabeth, his grandfather, King George VI, and his great-grandmother, Queen Mary.



Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne at Clarence House, 1951.



Pictured on his fourth birthday with Princess Anne. Left, after watching part of the ceremony at the Abbey, the four-year-old Prince greeted the public from the balcony of Buckingham Palace and heard their cheers for his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, on Coronation Day, June 2, 1953.



The royal family and Sugar, the Queen's corgi, in the grounds of Windsor Castle. Right, the Prince at Badminton, 1960.



A portrait of the Prince taken in 1962, after he had completed his first term at Gordonstoun, Prince Philip's old school.



At his Investiture as Prince of Wales by the Queen at Caernarvon Castle, July 1, 1969.



Taking part in a revue while at Cambridge, in 1970.



In May, 1975, Prince Charles was installed by the Queen as Great Master of the Order of the Bath at a ceremony in Westminster Abbey. Right, the Prince in his former role as the world's most eligible bachelor.



A 30th-birthday study taken at Balmoral in 1978. The Prince is attended by his Labrador, Harvey, and is wearing the kilt which belonged to his grandfather.



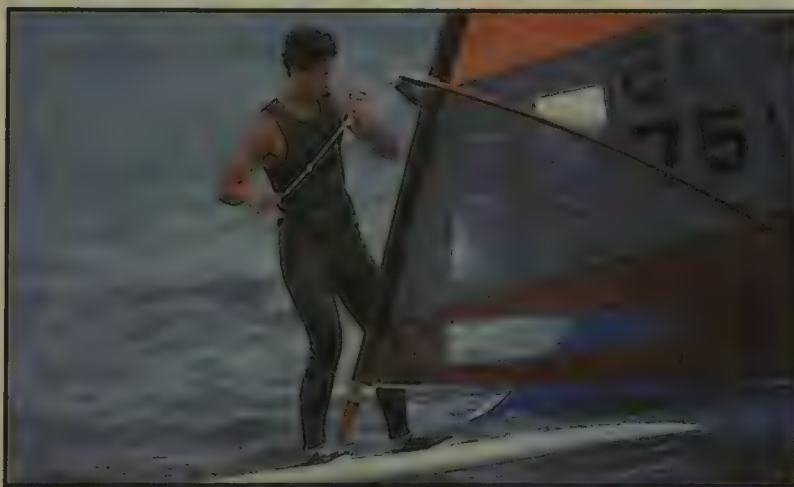
At the Trooping the Colour ceremony at Horse Guards Parade on the Queen's official birthday in 1978. He wears the uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards.



Prince Charles is an enthusiastic polo player— here at Smith's Lawn, Windsor.



Prince Charles and his fiancée are both lovers of country pursuits.



Another active sport favoured by the Prince is windsurfing, practised here at Cowes.



Piloting an Andover of the Queen's Flight, the Prince arrives at Mostar, Yugoslavia, at the start of his official visit there in 1978. Left, skiing at Klosters, Switzerland, in January.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TIM GRIFFITH



Lady Diana photographed outside her Kensington flat last December, left, and an official engagement portrait by Lord Snowdon.



Until the end of 1980 Lady Diana worked at the Young England kindergarten in Pimlico where she was photographed last September with two of her charges.



At the wedding of her sister, Lady Jane, to Mr Robert Fellowes in 1978.



Pursued by photographers last November as she left her Kensington flat to drive to her kindergarten job in her new bright red Mini Metro.



The Prince and future Princess of Wales strolled for photographers in the grounds of Buckingham Palace following the announcement of their engagement.

THE COUNTIES

John Morgan's

CARMARTHENSHIRE

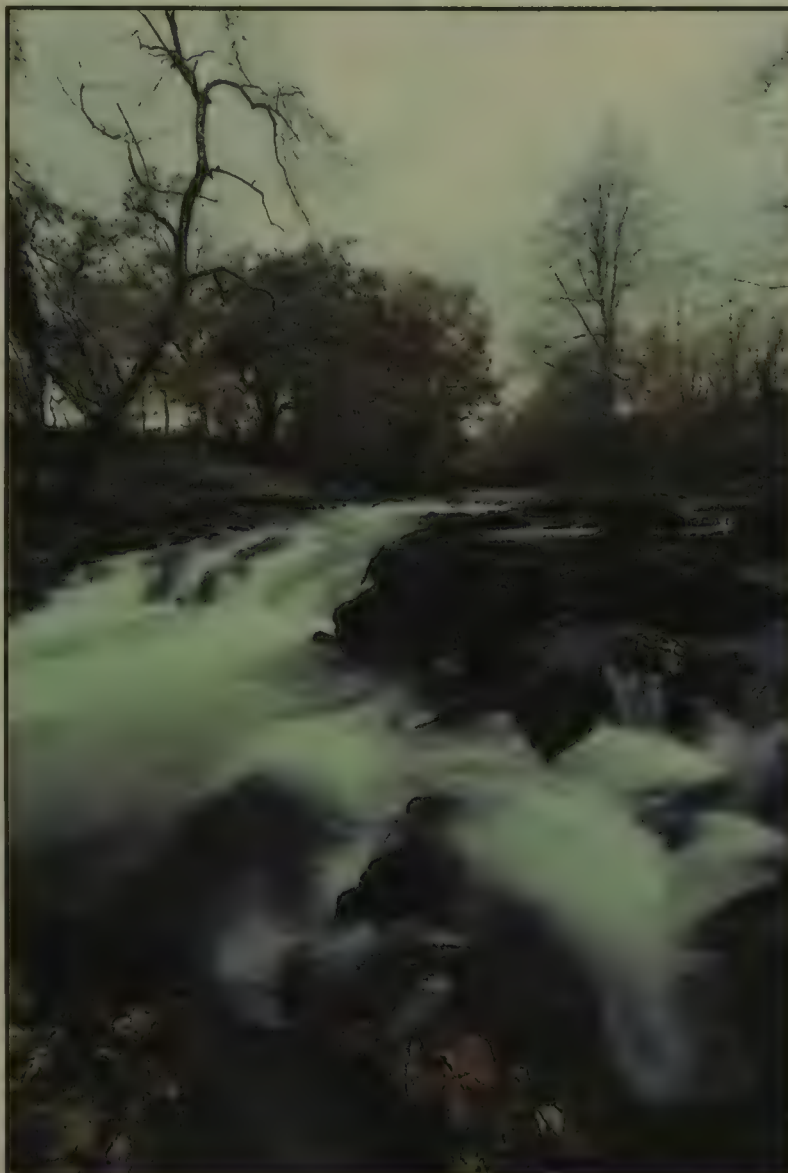
Photographs by Ed Pritchard

Few people in the world are so envious as those who do not know Carmarthenshire. Equally to be envied are those who do not know the operas of Mozart, Schubert's songs, *Anna Karenina*; who have not cast their eyes on Monet or Bosch. What an anguish it is in middle age to know that never again can one be ignorant of that which one most loves. The excitement of hearing for the first time the first bars of the Overture to *The Marriage of Figaro* must jealously be left to those coming behind. And I feel a similar rage that there are people alive who have never climbed the steep hill to Carreg Cennen Castle and breathed that perfect air and gazed on the lush valley of the Towy and taken that stride into antiquity which endures a lifetime.

Carmarthenshire is a county—was a county—which is a nation in itself. All of Welsh life is here: the sheep, the collieries, the mills of wool and tinplate, the world's most brilliant if not always best rugby team, Llanelli. A government far away amalgamated it with two neighbouring counties, Cardigan and Pembroke, even though the latter took the issue to the House of Lords. The government delved into the past for the name of Dyfed, but that particular past was not an enduring folk memory and consequently there has been discontent and many of us still use the old names and dream that loyalties will promote reform. Which does not mean that I feel other than delight in visiting the other two counties. They are pretty; they have character; tens of thousands spend their holidays in them. But they are not for me the heartland of Wales. No other county but Carmarthenshire has vowel sounds so soft in its accent that at times even the consonants sound like vowels. It is a softness which contradicts its history.

Many travellers are indifferent to the society they move through. Agape briefly at a prospect; a quick stroll along the sands at Pendine; was this the pub at Laugharne where Dylan Thomas drank? And isn't it amazing that here at the Cawdor at Llandeilo the food is so good at the price and remarkable that there should be two such good restaurants at Brechfa in the middle of nowhere, and so crowded, too. This territory is too rich for that kind of thing.

Consider Carreg Cennen Castle, 4 miles south-east of Llandeilo. It may not seem much compared with Caernarvon, Windsor or Edinburgh. It is small, a struggle to reach if you are short of puff and the slopes are slippery in winter. Lovers of that timeless comedy *Under Milk Wood* will recall Dylan Thomas's



Top, the author with Carreg Cennen Castle in the background. Welsh princes had a castle here before the coming of the Normans. Above, the river Cothi near Ynyswen.

verse there:

"By Carreg Cennen, King of time,
Our Heron Head is only
A bit of seaweed spread
Where gulls come to be lonely."

Joking he may have seemed, but "King of Time" he called the place. So you are standing there on the battlements looking to the west. The place fell to the English 704 years ago. This is important for two reasons. First, it was the only truly Welsh castle and, second, because it will strike you as you look down with vertigo that there simply is no way the place could have been taken by anybody, let alone the English. So what can have happened? There are two theories current in the district. One is that the Welsh were drunk and singing, which is, of course, improbable; the second is that a spy existed in the camp. This is more likely since there is a kind of Welshman who, out of snobbery or a wish for advancement, would sell a pass. Even after 700 years we cannot be sure. The guidebook is brisk about so momentous an event:

"Llywelyn the Great was unable to unite the princes of Deheubarth (Dyfed) against the English. In 1277, when Edward I began his Welsh campaigns, royal forces moving up the Towy from Kidwelly met with little opposition. Carreg Cennen fell to the English in whose hands it remained except for brief periods during the war of 1282 and the rising of Rhys ap Iaredudd in 1286."

The impressions of my first visit govern my view of the matter. I was taken there at the age of eight by an uncle with whom I spent my childhood holidays. He, as was common, farmed in summer and was a miner in winter. He announced that the lesson of Carreg Cennen was the model of deceit; that too many people could be bought, and that we would, he and I, never be among their number. It was a characteristic, persistent sermon of the county and much valued by me.

So let us go on and suppose, as we are standing there, poised where boiling oil once was, or lurking where an archer lurked, and look south or east. There lies a world of coal and steel, part of the present but formidable in creating a society that people visiting the castle in the next century may recognize as equally fascinating. Ammanford is the town of the anthracite mines, below Amman Hill. The poet Vernon Watkins, Dylan Thomas's friend, wrote:

"When I was born on Amman hill
A dark bird crossed the sun.
Sharp on the floor the shadow fell;
I was the youngest son."

Carmarthenshire

And when I went to the County School

I worked in a shaft of light.

In the wood of the desk I cut my name:
Dai for Dynamite."

The point of the "shaft of light" being that colliers worked in a shaft where there was no light. But I regret to say that in this county the dynamite played its part. In my childhood something dreadful happened. Three colliers, with dynamite from the shaft, went to the Towy river below the bridge at Llandello. One took his dog with him. They threw the ignited stick of dynamite at the salmon in the river. The dog seized it in fun, ran back at them, and only one man lived to tell the tale. And then there was a boss for Alfred Mond, the first Lord Melchett who owned so many collieries, who lost his money investing unwisely on Mond's advice. So while you are driving through Ammanford, which is not otherwise a tourist centre, do call at the Cross Inn. It was there that the Mond manager left the bar, stood outside, lifted his bowler, placed beneath it a stick of gelignite, and blew his head off.

Or, if you are at all curious about the politics of the county, it was in Ammanford that the White House, as a joker named it nearly 80 years ago, came to be the centre of Syndicalism, known to some as anarchy. Aneurin Bevan used to call there later on. James Griffiths, a local boy who became a cabinet minister and deputy Labour leader, was brought up nearby and worked as a coalminer. I have a letter he wrote me sending a copy of a poem he had found, written in Welsh, around 1914, which expresses much of the unique and, to many, baffling spirit of this place, so much in the shadow of the past, so advanced in its Syndicalist political thinking, and yet so much still embraced by a religion that led Dylan Thomas to call the county "Bible black".

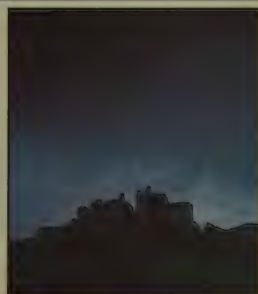
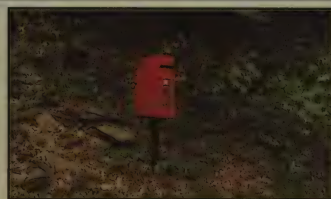
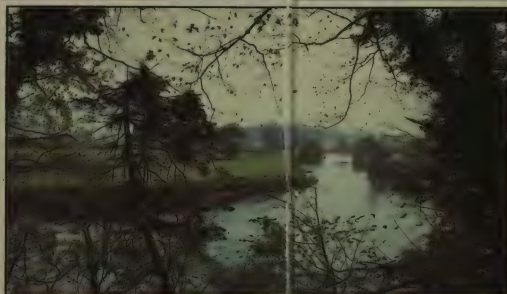
"O Masters! be ye tender
To him who works for you;
Think of the pain and dangers
The collier travels through:
God's eye is o'er him keeping
A constant watch and ward,
And when you scorn the collier
You also scorn the Lord."

When I talked to Jim Griffiths, who was a very religious man, about the poem, I did say that its conclusion seemed to me to express that characteristic tough wit of Carmarthenshire—and read in the local accent it can sound so. He preferred, since he had known the man who wrote it, to believe it conveyed more of an antiquated political view. It struck me the poet was saying to the "Masters", *watch out*.

Carmarthen town itself had a more brick and violent political history in the early 19th century than any other. The degree of its corruption was, in Britain, considered unique. Aliens would spend a fortune bribing the electors who would then vote for someone else. People would simply not be put upon by those they disapproved of. And if the Anglicized landowners, strangers or the law itself seemed oppressive, demanding extortionate levies at toll gates, for instance, they would burn down those toll gates. This the people of the county did in the 1840s led by men dressed as women: "The Daughters of Rebecca". The troops were called in from London, yet again, to put these characters down. But in the end it was the troops who lost.

So where shall we look next from Carreg Cennen? There is Dynevor Castle to consider, the home of the only Welsh family that stayed loyal for a thousand years. Pembrokeshire is soft country. On Tenby a clear light always shines. Happy those, too, for whom Freshwater West is available. At Newport there is parking on the beach. I remember them well when no one else went there and now, quite properly, everyone wants to go. And the same is true of Cardigan Bay wherever you hit the sea, Celtic by name and nature.

There was a fine writer from Carmarthenshire, now part of Dyfed. There was one a shade finer who wrote about Carmarthenshire. One was Evans, the other Thomas. As you wander between the counties, bear in mind this distinction: each is considering their people's view of God. Caradog Evans in his chilling collection of short stories *My People* tells of a boy, Pedr, who is teased because he has not performed sacrifices in Old Testament style. The boy had been offering them sermons. Tormented, Pedr kills a bull calf of his



Top, Llanstephan Castle, perched on the promontory between the estuaries of the Towy and the Taf. Left, the Towy valley near Carmarthen. Far left, farther upstream, west of Llandello, the ruins of Dynevor Castle in woods above the Towy. Right, Carreg Cennen Castle, situated south-west of Llandello. Above, an isolated post-box in the forest near Brechfa, a village in the valley of the Cothi.

Carmarthenshire

employer Sadrach. The latter is furious when he sees his calf at Pedr's altar and hits him, at which Pedr prays:

"Look you, I will bring your old calf to life. The white Jesus will do this for his Prophet... In the name of the little white Jesus, return you to life little bull calf, Jesus bach, do you bring this about for the sake of your servant's good name."

That was written some 70 years ago, the author's aim being to capture the mystery of his society, while in the 30s of a place not far down the road, across the county boundary, Dylan Thomas, in his story *The Peaches*, has a boy, imitating a preacher, declaim:

"Oh, God, thou art everywhere all the time, in the dew of the morning, in the frost of the evening, in the field and the town, in the preacher and sinner, in the sparrow and the big buzzard... thou canst see everything we do, in the night and the day, in the day and the night, everything, everything; Thou canst see all the time. Oh, God, mun you're like a bloody cat."

Thomas, in his stories in *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog*, which describe while incomparably heightening his childhood in the county, softens any ancient harshness. His poems *Fern Hill* and *On St John's Hill* should be read aloud by travellers in or between the innumerable pubs of town and village and walking along his "heron priested shore" at Llanstephan and Laugharne. And if you want to know what it was all like before mundanities like the Common Agricultural Policy transformed farming life, and the burgeoning tourist industry the look of house and cottage as much as hotel, then try and find a copy of one of the finest historical studies ever written: David Williams's *Rebecca Riots* published by the University of Wales in 1955. The best books of all about Carmarthenshire are written in Welsh by Aneurin Talfan Davies but unfortunately are not translated. And, of course, the quality of spontaneous singing here is superior even to the rest of Wales partly because men, women and children still know the words of the old songs in Europe's most enduring language. Merlin still lives as his oak still stands in Carmarthen town.

I think the old wizard and joker would have recognized his place and time in a story written in this century by the poet Edward Thomas whose work is currently and rightly being much written about more than 60 years after his death in action in the First World War. It tells of how: "At Dynevor Castle, high and stern above the River Towy and its fruitful meadows and quiet farm-folk, dwelt a prince who was very proud. His name was Urien. At the age of 30 he was lord of that land, its people, beasts, salmon and corn. For all his tall stature and strength and handsomeness, for his skill in war and hunting, for his black horse Arthur, and his sword Merlin, and his lance Uther, and for all his other great possessions, he was envied by other princes; but for his pride he was hated



Dylan Thomas lived and is buried at Laugharne and worked in this shack overlooking the Taf estuary. Right, after chapel in the village of Tumble.

both by princes and by common men. He was not cruel; to children and animals he was often tender as a woman; but he was proud and looked like pride itself." His wife had died very young and at last he rode to the hills and abandoned his kingdom, his horse died, his falcons starved and children stole their silver bells. He found a cave and shared it with the hermit. Only his dog Cavall remained of all his glory. One evening the dog chewed the last of a bone. "The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat," remarked Urien.

"In the morning Cavall was dead. Many a time in after years Urien and the hermit remembered the evening and the saying 'The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat' and they smiled because Cavall had a quiet end, and because the saying was a true one which men repeat down to this day in the land where Urien died and in the Towy valley and in many other places." This is my county of sweet meat



Carmarthenshire

Area

588,564 acres

Population

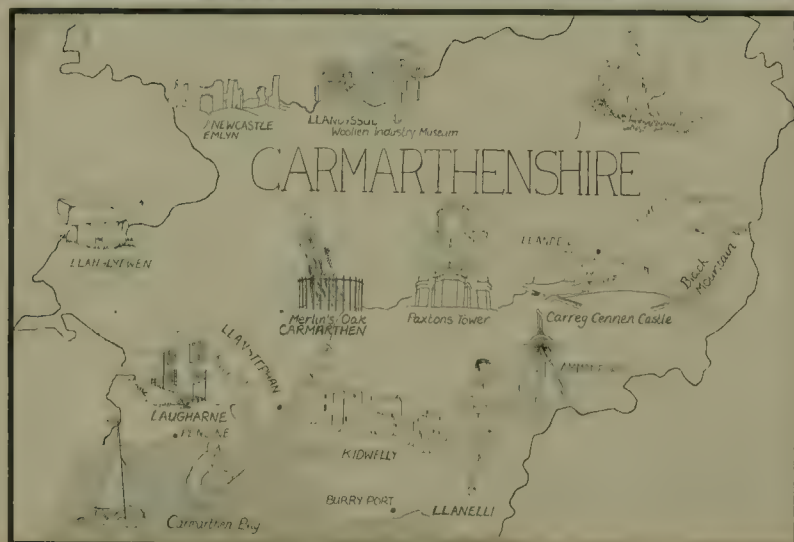
161,900

Main towns

Carmarthen, Ammanford, Llandeilo, Llandovery, Llanelli, Kidwelly.

Main industries

Dairy and livestock farming; coal mining; quarrying; car components manufacture; forestry; tourism.



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If you find the examples on the right a little too ostentatious, the philosophy is equally well reflected by the more sober example on the left: the BMW 635CSi.

Individualism, after all, is never to be equated with exhibitionism.

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Of course, constructing a car for individuals is more costly than building a vehicle for the masses:

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Glinton
Peterborough (0733) 253333

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Stokesley Motors Ltd.
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Mike Bennett Ltd.
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Chenhalls Garages (SW) Ltd.
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Dorset

Cooper Bournemouth Ltd.
Bournemouth (0202) 294521
Tice & Sons (Dorchester) Ltd.
Dorchester (0305) 67411

Durham

Mill Garages (Faverdale) Ltd.
Darlington (0325) 53737

Essex

Bates Motors (Beicher) Ltd.
Maldon (0621) 55161
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Halstead (Essex) Motor Co. Ltd.
Colchester (0206) 65173
A. R. Sewell & Sons
Great Dunmow (0371) 2884/2505

Gloucestershire

Curfew Garage Ltd.
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Gloucester (0452) 23456/7

Hampshire

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Odiham (025671) 2556
Kingsworthy Motors Ltd.
Winchester (0962) 881414
Quadrifoglio Motors Ltd.
Southampton (0703) 29003
Volker Harms Ltd.
Old Portsmouth (0705) 753870

Hereford & Worcester

Black and White Garages (Continental) Ltd.
Evesham (0386) 870612
Carl Norris (Motors) Ltd.
Nr. Kidderminster
Chaddersley Corbett (056 283) 435
Renwick Motors
Hereford (0432) 2354

Hertfordshire

Britannia Cross Motors
Waltham Cross
Lea Valley (0992) 712323
Howards Cars Ltd.
Radlett (09276) 4802/7623
Specialist Cars
Stevenage (0438) 51565

Humberside

Allisons Motors Ltd.
Hull (0482) 25071
Harvey Motors (Grimsby) Ltd.
Grimsby (0472) 71835
Peter West Motors Ltd.
Scunthorpe (0724) 64251
Isle of Man
BMN Carriages Ltd.
Douglas (0624) 3380

Isle of Wight

Blackwater Service Station
Newport (0983) 523684

Kent

Brompton Motor Co. (Maidstone) Ltd.
Maidstone (0622) 683838/9
Euromotors
Sevenoaks (0732) 50035/6
L & C Auto Services
Tunbridge Wells (0892) 39355

Lancashire

Clock Garage (Accrington) Ltd.
Accrington (0254) 36332
Kinders Service Station
Broughton Preston
(0772) 863922
Prestons of Earby
Earby (028 284) 2380
Derek Woodman Ltd.
Blackpool (0253) 402541

Leicestershire

Cooper Leicester Ltd.
Rothley (0533) 374444
Regent Autocar Company
Kibworth (053 753) 2303

Lincolnshire

Crompton & Holt
Lincoln (0522) 21345/6
Nelsons of Boston Ltd.
Boston (0205) 67535

Gt. London

Burton & Deakin Ltd.
Hayes 01-462 1211/2
Cheyne Motors Ltd.
Putney 01-788 4314/7
Cooper Thames Ditton Ltd.
Surbiton 01-398 8311
Cooper Car Co. Ltd.
Bishopsgate 01-377 8811
E & O Motor Co.
Ruislip (08956) 37262
First Front Garages Ltd.
Vauxhall Cross 01-582 5288
Vauxhall of Highgate Ltd.
Highgate 01-348 5151
LJK Garages Ltd.
Romford (0708) 69611/2/3
Milcars Ltd.
Hale Lane 01-959 6961
MLG Motors Ltd.
Chiswick High Road 01-995 1683

Motortune Ltd.

SW3 01-581 1234
New Hatherley Garages
Sidcup 01-300 1126/7
Park Lane Ltd
Park Lane 01-629 9277
W. Shirley & Sons Ltd.
West Croydon 01-688 0716/8341
Sundridge Park Motors Ltd
Bromley 01-857 2293

Gt. Manchester

Anderson Motors Ltd
Stockport 061-483 6271
Ian Anthony (Sales) Ltd.
Bury 061-761 2221
Newland Motor Co. Ltd.
Bolton (0204) 387271
Williams Motor Co. Ltd
Deansgate 061-832 8781/6

Merseyside

The Beechwood Garage Ltd
Liverpool (051-427) 2281/8897
Williams Motor Co. (Liverpool) Ltd.
Liverpool (051-207) 7213

W. Midlands

Cheylesmore Garage Ltd
Coventry (0203) 461441
David Prophet Ltd.
Shirley (021) 744 4488
Rydale Cars Ltd.
Warley (021) 552 2825

Norfolk

H. E. Averill & Sons Ltd.
Norwich (0603) 21471
Sorensens Motors Ltd.
King's Lynn (0553) 64386

Northamptonshire

Wollaston Motors Ltd.
Northampton (0604) 583321

Northumberland

Fawdingtons (Stocksfield) Ltd.
Stocksfield (06615) 3158/2283
John Rutherford & Sons Ltd
Cornhill on Tweed
Coldstream (0890) 2146/7/8

Nottinghamshire

Sytner of Nottingham Ltd.
Nottingham (0602) 582831

Oxfordshire

All Saints Service Station
Faringdon (0367) 20614
Bristol Street Motors (Banbury) Ltd.
Banbury (0295) 53511
North Oxford Garage Ltd.
Oxford (0865) 511461

Shropshire

A. Beauclerk & Son
Oswestry (0691) 2413
George Oakley's Garage
Shrewsbury (0743) 3250

Somerset

L. J. Irvine & Sons Ltd.
Bridgwater (0278) 652233
Somerset Motors Ltd.
Yeovil (0935) 23581

Staffordshire

Hartshill Autos
Newcastle (0782) 620811
Walton Garage Stafford Ltd.
Stafford (0785) 661293/4/5

Suffolk

Minden Motor Co. Ltd.
Bury St. Edmunds (0284) 3418/9
Stocks
Ipswich (0473) 49666

Surrey

Coombs & Sons Guildford Ltd.
Guildford (0483) 69944/62907
Cronk of Chipstead
Chipstead
Downland (07375) 56221
Cronk of Reigate
Reigate (073 72) 22223
New Central Garage
Cobham (09326) 7141
Romans of Woking
Pirbright
Brookwood (04867) 4567

Sussex

The Ashdown Garage
Haywards Heath
Chelwood Gate (082 574) 456
Chandlers Garage (Brighton) Ltd.
Brighton (0273) 27991/2/3/4
Chandlers Service Station Ltd
Lancing (090 63) 65074/5/6/7
Daltons of Hailsham Ltd.
Hailsham (0323) 844032/844482
Harrington Motors
Horsham (0403) 60246/8

Tyne & Wear

Priory Cars Ltd.
North Shields (0632) 578227
Mill Garages (Sunderland) Ltd.
Sunderland (0783) 57631/2/3

Warwickshire

The Donald Healey Motor Co. Ltd.
Warwick (0926) 41235

Wiltshire

Dick Lovett Specialist Cars
Wroughton (0793) 812387
Woodrows Harnham Garage
Salisbury (0722) 24933/4

Yorkshire

Allisons Garages Ltd
Doncaster (0302) 69191/2/3/4
Almondsbury Garage Ltd
Huddersfield (0484) 23435/36789
Andrews Bros. (Bradford) Ltd.
Bradford (0274) 495521
Hallamshire Motor Co. Ltd.
Sheffield (0742) 25048/9/0
G. Eric Hunt Ltd.
Ferrensby
Coppgrove (090-14) 436/7
G. Eric Hunt Ltd.
Bramhope
Leeds (0532) 842238/9 842842
Malton Motors Ltd
Norton, Malton (0653) 5151
Sandal Motors (Bayern) Ltd.
Wakefield (0924) 63796/7/8
Seacroft Motor Centre
Leeds (0532) 643772/648739

Scotland

Calterdon Ltd.
Inverness (0463) 36566
John Clark Specialist Cars
Aberdeen (0224) 54938
Harry Fairbairn Ltd.
Irvine (0294) 78793
Harry Fairbairn Ltd.
Glasgow (041) 638 6522
Golden Lion Garage Ltd.
Arbroath (0241) 72919
Grassicks Garage Ltd.
Perth (0738) 25481
Menzies Motors Ltd.
Stirling (0786) 4477/8
Western Automobile Co. Ltd.
Edinburgh (031-337) 9985/6/7

Wales

Green Bower Garages Ltd.
Haverfordwest
Rhos (043-786) 251/2/3
LMT Garages Ltd.
Newport (0633) 273699
Leslie H. Trainer & Son Ltd.
Swansea (0792) 21535/23595
Premier Cars (RSJ) Ltd.
Aberconwy
Deganwy (0492) 82441
S. L. Garages
Cardiff (0222) 23122

Northern Ireland

Bavarian Garages (NI) Ltd.
Belfast (0232) 33331
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd.
Coleraine (0265) 55222
R. J. Walker - The Country Garage
Ballymena
Kells (0266) 891324
Channel Islands
Jacksons Garage (Guernsey) Ltd
St. Peter Port (0481) 23916/7/8
Jacksons Garage Ltd
St. Helier
Jersey (0534) 20281

The Thetford treasure

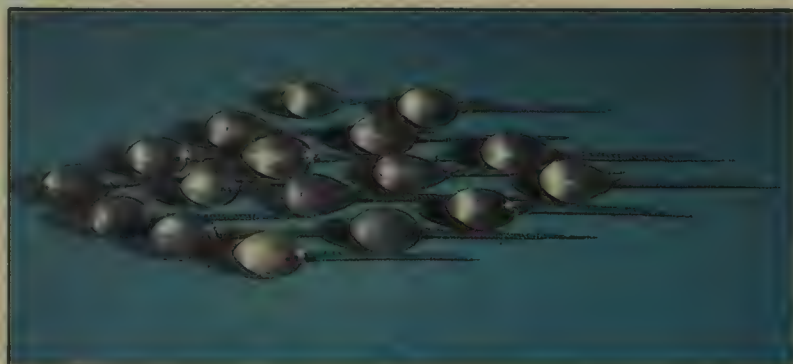
by Timothy Potter and Catherine Johns

One of the most remarkable hoards of Roman gold and silver found in Britain was recently declared treasure trove. The Assistant Keeper and Senior Research Assistant in the British Museum's Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities describe the treasure found near Thetford in November, 1979.

In November, 1979, Arthur Brooks was using his metal detector on a building site near Thetford, Norfolk. Late in the day the machine registered a positive reading and, digging down, Mr Brooks and his wife brought to light a remarkable cache of gold and silver objects. As declared to the authorities on May 29, 1980, the hoard comprised 39 items of late-Roman gold jewelry, 33 silver spoons and three silver strainers, together with a few beads and an un-

mounted gem. A jewelry box made of shale was also found. On February 3, 1981, a Coroner's inquest held at Thetford found the gold and silver objects to be treasure trove, and consequently the property of the Crown. They are currently under study at the British Museum.

The find is of major importance. As the first glance made clear, it must belong to the latest period of Roman Britain, at the end of the fourth century



The 22 gold rings and the 17 long-handled silver spoons, some parcel-gilt, top; the gold jewelry, apart from the rings, including necklaces, pendants, earrings and bracelets, and the jewel box made of shale, above; the large silver spoon with duck's head terminal on the handle, the bowl decorated in engraving and parcel-gilding with the figure of a Triton and a dolphin, bearing the inscription DEINARI, far left; the gold belt buckle, lacking the tongue, decorated with the figure of a dancing satyr and, on the bow, a pair of confronting horses' heads, left.

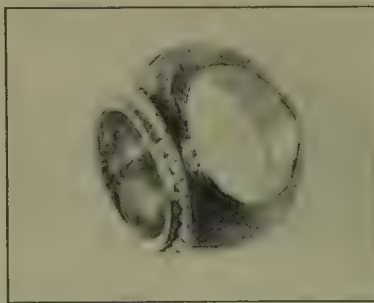
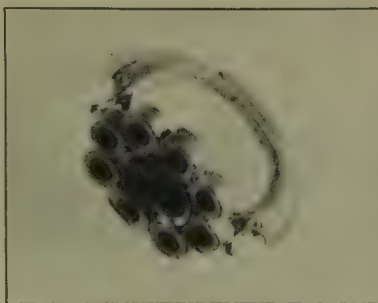
AD; the objects, both gold and silver, are in exceptionally fine condition and many of the spoons are inscribed with phrases referring to the pagan deity Faunus.

The set of gold jewelry includes rings, necklaces, pendants, earrings and a magnificent belt-buckle, all in superb condition. Their style is typical of the late-Roman period, displaying a love of colour and rich texture, with multi-coloured settings of gems and elaborate filigree and beading on many of the pieces. The objects are essentially feminine, both in their form and in their dimensions; only one ring appears to have been made for a man. Analysis by X-ray fluorescence in the British Museum research laboratory has shown that the average gold content is around 94 per cent to 96 per cent, considerably purer than gold today but normal for the Roman period. Modern 22 carat gold has 91.6 per cent.

Very pure gold is a soft metal and in use it quickly shows signs of wear. Projections become smoothed and polished and small dents and scratches result from contact with other objects. Rings and bracelets are particularly subject to such marks. When we examined the Thetford gold objects under the microscope and compared them with other gold jewelry of this date our initial impression, that many of them were in pristine condition, was confirmed. The elaborate engraved and modelled decoration on many of the rings and the fine detail of the gold buckle displayed none of the signs of wear we would have expected; the conclusion must be drawn that they were brand-new when buried.

Not only are the pieces new; some may well be unfinished. One chain necklace has no fastener and its ends are merely twisted together, but there are two separate, unworn, necklace clasps in the hoard, perhaps intended to provide a choice for a customer. Even more significantly, the beautiful rectangular carnelian gem engraved with Venus and Cupid is unmounted. It was normal in late-Roman times to re-use fine engraved gems from older jewelry, and there are several examples in the rings in this hoard. The Venus gem has been removed from its original setting and trimmed down to a new shape. It clearly awaits the gold mount which would have made it wearable.

Perhaps most striking, however, is the evidence that a large proportion of the jewelry was unquestionably made in the same workshop: this can be conclusively demonstrated by the complex pattern of stylistic affinities which run through the group. We cite only a few examples here. Two of the rings have shoulders modelled in the form of stylized, precisely similar dolphin-heads, a feature not yet paralleled elsewhere; three of the rings have exactly similar leaves engraved on their shoulders; a pair of bracelets and two of the rings have hoops rendered in a most unusual pattern resembling basket-work, and one of the rings and one earring are set



Two gold rings, one with shoulders of dolphins' heads and a setting of alternate garnets and emeralds with a central amethyst, left, and the other with shoulders engraved with leaves and set with an amethyst depicting Cupid riding on a lion.

with glass gems containing similar designs of gold inlay. Indeed, the close similarities in style and size between certain of the rings make it most unlikely that we have here a set of jewelry owned by one woman. Instead, everything points to the conclusion that the Thetford gold objects constitute the stock-in-trade, as yet unsold, of a Continental merchant or jeweller. If this is so, it is a unique discovery.

Some items of jewelry were apparently contained in the small round box when found. The box is made of shale, probably from Kimmeridge in Dorset. This material, which can be worked on a lathe, was popular in Roman Britain for small items of furniture and, no doubt, for boxes like this one. It is a very rare find.

The spoons constitute a separate group, though buried together with the jewelry, and they may well originate in Roman Britain. The average silver content is very high, around 97 per cent. Two types of spoon are represented, together with the three small strainers, probably used for filtering the dregs out of wine. Both spoons and strainers are similar to examples known from other hoards of late-Roman silver plate in Britain and abroad, but the Thetford spoons are an unusually large assemblage and their inscriptions set them apart from all other discoveries. Sixteen of the spoons are large, about the size of a modern tablespoon, and have short, looped handles terminating in the head of a duck. The other 17 have smaller bowls, either oval or pear-shaped, and long slender handles with pointed tips. The offset between handle and bowl is characteristic of Roman spoons.

Most of the spoons are inscribed or decorated. Engraving, black niello inlay and, in two cases, gilding, are used. Some of the long-handled spoons form matching pairs, and the two parcel-gilt spoons are also a pair, though one is duck-handled and one long-handled. In the bowl of one is a splendid figure of a Triton blowing his horn, while the bowl of the other has a panther leaping in front of a tree. The bowls of these two spoons are of the same form, the Triton spoon being inscribed DEINARI and the other DEIFAVNINARI. Only one other spoon is engraved with a figurative motif, a fish and a plant.

Twelve of the 31 inscriptions contain the element DEI FAVNI, "of the god Faunus". The name of Faunus is coup-

led with other names, many of them, such as Medugenus and Blotugus, indubitably Celtic. The Thetford inscriptions would appear to indicate that the spoons belonged to a sanctuary of the pagan god Faunus. It was quite normal to combine the name of a Roman deity with that of a local god who had similar characteristics, and we must therefore suppose that the Celtic names here are of Faunus-like local spirits.

We need not be surprised to find evidence of active pagan worship at this period, since this continued well after the official acceptance of Christianity in the early fourth century. The cult of Faunus is, however, something of a surprise. He was one of the early and somewhat mysterious gods of Latium, the area around Rome, and is mentioned in the writings of several early Latin authors. The nature of the deity is clear: he was an earth spirit, concerned with the woods and fields and with the protection and fertility of flocks and herds. Like most such spirits, he could be malevolent or benign. Faunus could be plural or singular and was obviously conflated with similar gods, such as Pan and Silvanus. It is therefore easy to see how his name could be linked with the local Celtic gods in Britain. Nevertheless, actual inscriptions to Faunus in the form of altars or smaller dedications have hitherto been wanting, so that the group of dedications on the Thetford spoons is a discovery of great interest and importance. We cannot know the location of the sanctuary to the Celtic Faunus implied by these spoons.

The detailed study of the objects shows that the hoard contains two quite distinct sets of material: on the one hand, the stock-in-trade of a wealthy merchant or jeweller, and, on the other hand, a set of ritual spoons and strainers, associated with the cult of the god Faunus and his Celtic equivalents. The problem is to explain this unlikely combination. The date of the hoard is here quite critical. It is clear that it must have been buried within a few years of AD 400, at the time when the Roman administration of Britain was coming to an end. As official control diminished, so did the scale of raids by Saxons and others increase. East Anglia, with its long, low-lying coastline, its navigable rivers and its rich pickings, must have been an obvious target for attacks launched from across the North Sea.

Something of the insecurity and tur-

moil that ensued is witnessed by the wealth of gold and silver, particularly coins, that was banked in the ground in the closing years of the fourth century. Indeed, two hoards of coins are known from Thetford alone. There can thus be little doubt that the considerable fortune represented by the Thetford treasure was concealed in a pit for, as the sixth-century *Digest* has it, reasons of "fear" and "safe-keeping". Samuel Pepys did the same thing when it appeared that the Dutch were threatening London in June, 1667—and had great difficulty in finding his buried cache of money four months later.

Why the owner of the Thetford treasure did not recover his hoard will never be known, nor do we know who that owner was. But we can make some guesses. It is reasonable to suppose that the merchant who was selling the jewelry was a man of some considerable status. Among his clients must have been people from the highest levels of society; few others could afford such expensive items as the gold buckle or the more flamboyant finger-rings. In East Anglia the obvious market for an exclusive class of jewelry must have been at the colony of Colchester, *Camulodunum*, a city of special importance. Elsewhere in the region there were only small market towns and few luxury villas. It is therefore curious to find the jewelry buried at Thetford, in the heart of a rural area. We can probably infer that it was the troubled nature of the times that forced the merchant to seek refuge in the countryside, rather than the search for clients in this unlikely area. Did he then seek sanctuary at the shrine of Faunus, leaving its priests to guard his wealth? We can never know for sure, but it is a plausible hypothesis: it would then have been the priests who eventually buried the jewelry, together with some of the temple's silver.

But there is also another explanation which might account for the facts. Crime was as prevalent in the ancient world as it is today and there must have been many thieves who profited from the disorder that attended the last years of Roman Britain. Could the Thetford treasure represent the loot from two highly successful robberies, one of a jeweller's shop (perhaps in Colchester) and the other of a temple? Again, it can be no more than conjecture, but it is an idea which carries a certain element of conviction. The truth may be stranger still; what is certain is that the treasure is an archaeological comment on the events of late-Roman Britain.

It is also certain that the Thetford hoard is one of the great finds of Roman Britain. It may justly be compared in importance with other late-Roman treasures such as Mildenhall and Water Newton. It is a unique collection of jewelry, mainly from a single workshop, and the spoons, too, contain unique information. Much research remains to be done, but there is already no doubt of the overall significance of this remarkable discovery.

Letter from Mexico

by Dudley Fishburn

A bell rings over the baroque university town. From the cathedral tower the sound passes over café-crowded squares and steep, winding streets before reaching the recesses of an ornate concert hall. It is the sign for the Vienna Philharmonic to take the rostrum.

Salzburg during the summer festival? No, Guanajuato, a Spanish colonial town four hours by road from Mexico City—a town that once produced a quarter of the world's silver and now plays host, every spring, to the largest festival of music, dance and theatre anywhere in the Americas.

Guanajuato is a symbol of modern Mexico, a country with a population of 70 million which, on the back of enormous oil reserves and a strong cultural tradition, is becoming the most powerful nation in the Spanish-speaking world. Guanajuato is a reminder, not least, of the country's age, situated as it is in the central valley of Mexico, the heartland of the Aztec empire whose direct descendants make up two thirds of the country's population. Guanajuato itself was a thriving colonial city when the first Puritan set foot in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 2,500 miles to the north. Its oldest church was finished when Christopher Wren put pen to paper on the design of St Paul's.

This Mexico—the oldest part of the new world—is not by any means a tourist attraction alone. For over the last 400 years Mexico has created a complex history of its own, which is stronger, if often more contradictory and self-centred, than anywhere else in Latin America. Unlike some of the "banana republics" to the south, Mexico has a thirst for, and long-standing knowledge of, the heights of Western culture—witness the three-week festival at Guanajuato, quite on a par with most of Europe's festivals, or the unending concerts and exhibitions in Mexico City, which has displaced Buenos Aires as the most cosmopolitan of Latin American capitals. Mexican poets, writers, architects, film makers, pamphleteers and painters are all vocal and important members of the community.

Yet this bustle of cultural activity exists—as nowhere else in the world, with the possible exception of India—alongside utter poverty. Some 30 per cent of Mexico's people are unemployed. In the countryside there are millions who live outside the money economy altogether, scratching an existence from barren soil in a manner little changed since the disappearance of Montezuma's empire. In the cities—and Mexico City now outstrips Tokyo as the most populous in the world—millions live in cardboard shacks without even the most primitive services and, in effect, outside any law but their own.

To interpret this stark contrast as a division between a cultivated middle class and a penniless poor, between



Modern Mexico City has become the most cosmopolitan of Latin American capitals.

masters in a European tradition and slaves in an American-Indian one, does no justice to Mexico's history. Into which slot does the great muralist Diego Rivera fit, for example? Or the revolutionary Zapata? Or the poet Octavio Paz? Or, for that matter, the most contradictory of all Mexican institutions: the monolithic yet endlessly varied political party, the paradoxically named Party of the Institutionalized Revolution, the PRI?

To understand the PRI is to understand Mexico. It has given the country a political stability, unknown among the notoriously unstable nations of South America, for over 50 years. The PRI was born bloodily out of the Mexican Revolution which, starting in 1910 and killing over a million people, was the first great war of the 20th century. It is founded on a simple rule: that the President, whom it nominates, holds undisputed power for six years but then, on a fixed date, sets it down forever. Thus every six years there is a shake out, not only at the top but throughout the civil service. Attempts by some presidents to nominate lackeys to succeed them in order to perpetuate their own power have been unsuccessful.

The PRI is the only party of any consequence in Mexican politics; the six-year cycle guarantees change, and therefore progress, for young men ambitious for power. It absorbs all comers: businessmen, trade unionists, leftist intellectuals, farmers. The result is that Mexico has avoided the usual pattern of Latin American dictatorship: its Press is free, criticism is outspoken (if kept within the party), and corruption, though inherent in the system, is limited by the six-year rule. The army is kept small and held aside from politics. Yet at the same time absolute power resides with the President alone, and he can, and does, appoint or fire any public

employee without appeal. It is not democracy by Westminster standards (although there is a small rubber-stamp Congress), yet it comes nearer to it, with its element of change, than most systems in the Third World.

The incumbent president, Mr José López Portillo (a somewhat whimsical novelist, but a competent administrator), came to power in 1976. He has been popular and effective if, by Mexican standards, rather dull. He has overseen the rapid growth in the Mexican economy, a real increase in gross national product of about 8 per cent a year, and the hiking of Mexico from a minor oil producer to the fifth largest oil exporter in the world. There is much more to come. Mexico's oil and gas reserves are immense, probably as large as Saudi Arabia's and, though they have been discovered only in the last few years, they are in relatively accessible fields. Pemex, the state oil company, has developed the fields at great speed and with little outside help, proof that Mexico can deliver when it decides to do so. Two thousand miles of pipeline have been constructed from the new fields in record time. Mexico, which four years ago exported hardly any oil, is now sending 1.5 million barrels a day abroad, earning about £8 billion a year.

The oil has not been an undiluted blessing. It has fuelled inflation, which has particularly hurt the poor, opening the gap between the haves and have-nots. It has distorted the economy, sucking up funds from the public coffers to open up new fields that would otherwise have gone on social projects. None the less the black gold has made the economy the fastest growing in South America (displacing oil-starved Brazil) and it gives Mexico a chance it would never otherwise have had to escape the Third World trap of unemployment, excess population and poverty.

Mexico, which is not a member of Opec, will soon replace the Gulf states, as it has Iran and Iraq, as the prime supplier of oil to the West and to Japan. Apart from Venezuela and Norway, both of which it will soon outstrip, Mexico is the only oil exporter in the world that shares and understands Western culture, business practice and political ideals. Not for Mexico the alien extremes of Iran, or the cultural wilderness of Saudi Arabia or Nigeria.

Nor for Mexico the domination of the United States. Mexico's relations with its northern neighbour, which has invaded it three times in the last 150 years, have never been good. Recently they have got worse as the United States has cast an envious eye at Mexico's oil and gas reserves. But the 3,000 miles of open and indefensible border between the two countries guarantees that even when relations are tense there is little to be done about it. Across that border and into the United States flood millions of illegal Mexican immigrants every year: there are now about ten million Mexicans living in the United States, more than half illegally. In southern California or in Texas their numbers are so great that they are becoming a political force—winning back, in effect, the terrain taken from them in the war of 1848. More than 80 per cent of Mexico's trade is with its northern neighbour; the peso is as firmly tied to the dollar as the great industrial cities of Mexico's north, centred on Monterey, where American technology and Mexican labour meet in a booming combination. None the less Mexico has succeeded, because of its strong culture, its large population and its revolutionary history, in keeping the influence of the United States at bay. Often Mexico seems merely childish about this, kicking Uncle Sam just to show it dares. But since there can be no physical distance, a perceived intellectual and political distance is essential. Thus all American businessmen in Mexico have to be by law in 51 per cent local partnership, and thus the government is striving to sell its oil to Western Europe and Japan, rather than letting it all go north of the border.

Oil has brought the world to Mexico's doorstep, and Mexico is plainly enjoying it. It has begun for the first time to exercise political influence in the Caribbean and central America, hitherto the exclusive preserve of the United States. And with its two long coast lines, one so accessible to the booming markets of the Far East, the other home of a long-planned trade with Europe, Mexico is poised to emerge as an international power from the underbelly of the United States. It is more than symbolic that the next world summit, the meeting of 20 heads of state representing the developed and Third World countries, should be in Mexico City this summer—for in Mexico the two worlds truly meet.

Contempt of the jury

by John Letts

Many will be familiar with the frustrations of serving on a jury. The author, who has recently been through the ordeal, suggests that the time has come to change the system.

Monday. Nine o'clock in the morning. A sizeable crowd (300?) is milling about in the dimly lit space outside Courts 1 and 2 at Her Majesty's Inner London Quarter Sessions complex at Newington Causeway. Eventually the Jury Bailiff appears and gives the assembly, cautiously expectant, mildly apprehensive, its ration of introduction, pep talk and instructions. Then roll call begins.

First stop Court Number 2. But we are not the jury: only a waiting jury. We receive a brief lecture from the usher, a kindly, matronly lady, which includes a capable consumers' guide to all the pubs and eating places in the area. As the usher finishes, the court fills and a part-heard case resumes. There are 18 of us in the waiting jury: seating is available for only 12. Four of the six unseated ones are allowed into some of the seats reserved for counsel and their solicitors and clerks. Two stand.

The new jury get their first insight into the masticatory and digestive processes of the law. The police witnesses are cross-examined minutely, tediously and with no great competence by defence counsel. When they fumble (frequently) they are helped by the judge: an altogether sharper mind. At last they are succeeded in the box by the defendant, who has a highly successful line in resigned, expressionless obscurity. Lessons for the jury: all police evidence is treated by the defence as totally fabricated—a major source of boredom in the proceedings, since every item in every statement will be challenged. If there are three defendants in the dock at the same time, and three police involved in taking down three accounts of the same incident, the jury will hear it all nine times to start with, before they receive the three final reviews and the judge's summing up—a minimum of 13 replays of the same basic situation. Another lesson: most defences are based on confusion. A main task, if not the main task, of the judge is to try, perpetually, to demystify and to clarify.

After an hour and a half we are summoned out and sent up to the inadequately equipped cafeteria for coffee. There is method in this madness. Of the 18 juries milling around the buildings, probably fewer than 12 are actually at work, so each has to wait its turn in the queue. There are only four waiting areas near the main concourse, unprepossessing rooms with roughly a dozen chairs to serve each group of 18 jurors.

In the canteen the coffee proves passable. There is room for perhaps 40 people at the cramped tables at any one time. The main item of interest is the gentleman who is furtively distributing a National Council for Civil Liberties pamphlet to anyone who will accept

one. I put mine by for later study. We return to our usher at noon, as instructed. She reappears at 12.15—nothing ever happens until at least 15 minutes after the time you are given. She tells us we may take a long lunch hour (12.30 until 2 pm). Dutifully we return on time and at 2.15 our usher appears again. "Do you know your way to Court Number 13?" We do not. It turns out to be half a mile away down Harper Road: one of two pairs of prefabricated courts put up in 1960 with a promised life-span of two years. Outside our two courts two waiting juries now wait in the single passage. Like musical chairs without the music, there appears to be the obligatory shortage of six chairs for the number of people waiting in the entrance passage. Counsel occasionally come and go, from or to their seedy sanctum. Cases are presumably continuing in both courts. We wait. Morning papers have long since been exhausted. So has conversation. Eventually, at 3.45, the usher reappears. "Sorry you've had to wait. You can go now. Report back at 9.45 in the Central Hall." Thank you very much. They also serve who only stand and wait.

The above record outlines, I imagine, a fairly typical first day in the two- or three-week life of a juror. In my first five days of service I was lucky enough to have one and a quarter days' actual work in a jury box. In the second week the work rate improved: I had two days and two quarters out of the five. In that period of two weeks I actually served on three juries. All the charges were relatively trivial. All three juries deliberated for nearly three hours over their verdict, delivering, in the end, majority verdicts in each case. The experience has set me musing on the ponderous ways of our much vaunted judicial system.

Sixteen courts around Newington Causeway work as continuously as an antiquated and inflexible judicial system will allow by manipulating 18 sets of 18 jurors in broadly the circumstances outlined above. Despite the grossly inadequate facilities for these jurors (space for office staff and even more for the barristers and judges is relatively palatial), the system is still just holding together. But cases are taking longer and longer to get to court. Witnesses find it increasingly difficult to remember, even approximately, the events of 18 months or two years ago. The policemen called in to give evidence must spend at least twice as much time, probably three times as much, in court as is really necessary, causing manning problems throughout their stations. Defendants are often remanded in custody for periods longer than the appropriate sentence for the crimes they are alleged to have committed. To a dis-

passionate outsider the entire system seems to have become a massive, mute contempt of court. What can be done?

It is hard for an outsider to know whether better management would help though one would in no way rule out the possibility. So far as one can tell, nothing like a professional management consultant's report has ever been done on Crown Court administration. Any reports of this sort have been prepared by the court's administrative staff. Changes, if any, have never been contemplated except by people—barristers, solicitors, court clerks and so on—who are barred by definition from serving as jurors, and who therefore have never suffered the system themselves. If jurors, laymen in the legal process, feel like criticizing, perhaps it is right that they should start with the one important part of the system of which the experts have no experience at all—the jury.

So here goes. What the experience suggests to me is that for the relatively trivial type of offence which comes to Crown Courts such as Newington Causeway the jury should be given a new name (for England)—the petty jury—and its numbers should be cut from 12 to seven. (No great innovation. This number functioned perfectly well for several years when wartime manpower shortages forced a change.) Being an odd number there will always be a majority for a verdict.

At present a jury which cannot find a unanimous verdict must sit in the jury room for two hours and ten minutes before reporting their failure to the judge. The judge may then instruct them to try to agree on a majority verdict, either of 11 to one, or of ten to two. When a majority guilty verdict is reported, the foreman is asked for the vote. If the verdict is not guilty the vote remains undeclared (presumably in a well-meaning but rather pointless effort to protect the reputation of the accused who is about to be released).

It seems to me that the petty jury of seven should have an automatic right to report a majority verdict after one hour without going back to the judge to ask permission, and that they should always report the vote. (Obviously it could be made illegal for the vote in such cases to be publicly reported by the media.) With guilty verdicts, doubtless the judge could be influenced by the voting numbers, and indeed should be. Equally, with not guilty verdicts, the revelation of the vote no doubt would be of some comfort to the morale of the witnesses, notably the police, who must often wonder whether there is any point in bothering to attend these time-consuming ceremonies at all. I imagine the effect of these two changes would be to make something like a 70 per cent improvement in the capacity of

the courts. The number of jurors kept away from their jobs (and often suffering appreciable financial loss) would be halved: the capacity of the courts to handle the halved number of jurors would still be inadequate, though it would be sharply improved. The time spent on many cases would be shortened by two hours—and as the actual hours spent in the live legal process of a trial are never more than four and a half hours a day, this would be a handsome saving.

No doubt people will object that this radical surgery is an infringement of the rights of the individual. Probably few of these objectors will ever have been part of a jury. In my experience of three deliberations by three different juries the pattern was always the same. A quick vote revealed the initial divisions. For rather more than half an hour—perhaps 40 or 50 minutes—sensible discussion took place. In that honeymoon period an occasional wavering vote was switched. After that first period the level of discussion degenerated, attention wandered, but on no occasion did further votes transfer before the judge sanctioned a majority verdict. After that point great pressure was put on the minority to change their mind, mainly in order to let the others out of their foetid, cheerless imprisonment. Some jury members did change their votes at this stage, but rarely their minds. When a majority verdict is produced only by this form of moral blackmail and collective bullying it is hard to see any way in which justice is being improved. In fact it is brought in a small way into contempt. People should not be coerced in this way against their proper judgment.

There are other ways in which the juror is treated with insufficient respect (if not with downright contempt). The official pamphlet issued to them tells the truth, and nothing but the truth, about their rights and responsibilities: but, if the NCCL leaflet is to be believed, it falls lamentably short of telling them the whole truth. It is not unknown for jurors who offend judges by late returns from lunch to be treated with disproportionate harshness. When immured in the jury room over lunch, they are allowed to order sandwiches, but at prices very far from cheap by the standards of pubs. But most galling of all is the bland assumption of the system that a juror's time wasted is of no account—which possibly accounts for the fact that the allowances given are inadequate for those most in need. And all this vast, cumbersome machinery for such crimes as petty shoplifting or possession of two screwed up betting slips of cannabis.

Petty crime demands a petty jury. If it does not get it shortly, contempt of court will become widespread ●

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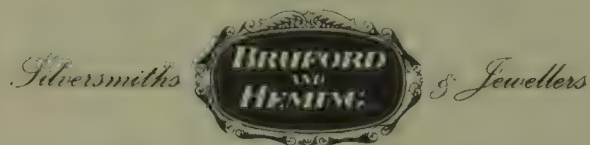
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Picasso the print-maker

by Edward Lucie-Smith

It cannot actually be said that Picasso's stature as a print-maker was higher than his stature as a painter, though it is certainly a temptation to do so. The reason is that the prints are consistently more successful—they show Picasso's many virtues but seem freer of his faults. As part of the celebrations for the centenary of the artist's birth (there will also be a big retrospective exhibition at the Hayward Gallery later this year) the Arts Council has mounted an exhibition of Picasso graphics. It is currently at the French Institute in London and later goes to Jarrow, Milton Keynes, Rochdale, Wolverhampton and Bristol, finishing up at the Reading Museum and Art Gallery after nearly a year's tour. It should introduce a whole new audience to Picasso's brilliance in this medium.

Or should I say in this collection of media? One of the main driving forces in Picasso's art was technical experiment, and prints offered him plenty of scope for that. He made dry-points, etchings, lithographs, aquatints and lino-cuts, often changing the traditional character of each of these methods as he forced it towards the new possibilities suggested by an ever fertile imagination.

The exhibition makes it possible to trace the changes in his attitude towards print-making as he grew older. When he was young it was an occasional activity and the prints he made were heavily dependent on what he was painting at the same time. Thus the famous *Frugal Meal* of 1904, his first print, is an echo of his Blue Period paintings, and some prints made in 1909 are Cubist in style.

After the First World War, however, a gradual change is visible. Prints acquire an independent character of their own, and that character is increasingly autobiographical, a chronicle of Picasso's inner life. As the catalogue of the Arts Council exhibition notes, he became more and more involved with this particular means of expression—"over four-fifths of the prints were made in the last 29 years of a career which lasted over 70". For this reason the show calls attention to aspects of Picasso's career which are still comparatively neglected, despite the immense amount which has been written about his life and his art.

Basically, the situation is that Picasso, after a brief period of doubt, is in the throes of being rehabilitated, not just as the creator of Cubism but as an artist who produced works of importance at all periods. The emphasis nevertheless remains on his stylistic development, on the whole series of revolutions that he initiated, on his firecracker jumps from one way of seeing to another. An exhibition of his prints does not allow the spectator to approach matters in this way. Here, even more than in his paintings, Picasso hung on to a useful stylistic convention if it served a

purpose—the prints continue to experiment with the neo-classical idiom of the early 20s long after he had abandoned this when working on a larger scale.

Our attention is therefore directed towards the actual content of the images. Picasso believed, and often said, that life and art were separate parallel universes, that they did not coincide—that what happened on the canvas or on the piece of paper he was using was an act of total re-creation. The prints do not altogether bear this out. Here, even more clearly than in the paintings, can be seen the progress of his various liaisons—with Marie-Thérèse Walter, Françoise Gilot, Jacqueline Roque. In fact, the autobiographical element is more and more candidly expressed as Picasso grows older. His by now enormous fame isolated him in one sense, but also liberated him in another. He could confess any secret—after all, he was Picasso.

It is quite commonly said that his final period represents a steep decline—that he was overtaken by a kind of feverish hollowness, that his art is now the image of the emptiness old age and celebrity brought with them. This may perhaps be true of some of the paintings of his final phase, but it is not true of the prints. One of the disconcerting things about the graphic images of this period is that they are neither serene nor accepting. What one finds in them is nevertheless a struggle to endure and a bitter mockery of the impotence of old age. The fascinating thing is that Picasso can use material which for any other artist would be degrading, and make it work. He returns again and again, in his variations on themes invented by other great artists, to the notion of historical status, and even more obsessively traces the theme of voyeurism. He caricatures his own appearance—withered, shrunk-en, impassive, no longer potent.

If there is any artist whom Picasso resembles, most especially as a maker of prints, it is his Spanish compatriot, Goya. Between Goya's paintings and prints there is frequently the same dichotomy. Things happen in the prints which do not happen in the paintings, and vice versa.

There are other resemblances as well. As print-makers both Picasso and Goya have a strong narrative thrust. It is not merely that they often worked in series—the *Vollard Suite*, the *Disasters of War*—but there is often a narrative to be found within the single isolated image. There is often the feeling that the print is itself a kind of theatre in which some drama is being enacted, and this is reinforced in Picasso's case by the fact that he often uses theatrical or quasi-theatrical imagery, not merely the stage itself, but the circus and the bull-ring.

Another resemblance, and an important one, is the two artists' ability as myth-makers. Both Goya and Picasso have an affinity with the grotesque and



Top, *The Frugal Meal*, 1904, etching. Above, in *Etching*, March 16-22, 1968, Cocteau is seen on Picasso's left.

the fantastic—they invent their own myths in addition to transforming those which already exist. Picasso's classicism, like that of other French artists of his period, from Maillol to Matisse, can seem distressingly sweet and bland, Greece reconstructed in purest candy-floss. But this kitsch element disappears as soon as the minotaur enters. For Picasso the minotaur was the emblem of what lay beyond reason, of whatever was simultaneously potent and disruptive. He used it to better his own skills, to make them more than mere virtuosity, to make acrid and harsh what might otherwise have been flavourless.

Yet the lyricism of his gift as a draughtsman keeps on bursting through. An exhibition of Picasso prints inevitably increases our understanding of him both as a man and as an artist, but it is foolish to say that this is its only importance. It is also an experience of the purest visual seduction, and those are sufficiently rare to be worth cherishing whenever they are encountered. Of the 121 images in this show, there are very few I would not like to live with.

Successes from America

by Stuart Marshall

British buyers are just beginning to realize that America's motor industry has a lot to offer anyone looking for a large and luxurious car at a down-to-earth price.

The days when the US automobile could be written off as unrealistic for use this side of the Atlantic because of its gross dimensions and drunkard's thirst for fuel have gone. Consider the latest Cadillacs, the Seville and Eldorado, for example. They are of sophisticated mechanical design, which may come as a surprise to many British motorists who think American cars have enormous, woolly engines driving cart-sprung rear axles and ride like partly set jellies.

The Seville and Eldorado have front-wheel drive, all-independent suspension and ventilated disc brakes. Astonishingly for one of the world's best known luxury cars, the Seville is fitted as standard with a 5½ litre diesel engine of 105 horsepower. For the same price, the buyer may choose a 4.1 litre V6 or 6 litre V8 petrol engine producing 120 or 145 horsepower if he prefers. The transmission is, naturally, automatic; but it has a friction lock-up device to eliminate fuel-wasting torque converter slippage in high.

The styling excesses that once made American cars look like poorly designed wingless jet aeroplanes have gone. Though perhaps a little chubby from the front end, the Seville is otherwise restrained, even elegant, with a swept tail like that of a 20-year-old Hooper-bodied Bentley. The Eldorado, a two-door running mate of the four-door Seville, is equally graceful though less useful, because the doors are very large and heavy and the rear seats not easy to enter and leave with dignity.

On the freeways and the English-looking minor roads of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland I found the Cadillacs delightful to drive. When the diesel engine is started, it gurgles at tick-over but is as quiet as the petrol engines at anything over 15 to 20 mph. For their engine size they do not accelerate as fiercely as one might expect. But they gain speed with a deceptive ease.

There is a blanket 55 mph speed limit on all US highways but it is not taken too seriously. Perhaps 40 per cent of all freeway traffic moves at 60 to 65 mph, but anyone who goes over that becomes very conspicuous and is courting trouble. Cruising at what would be modest speeds by European standards, I averaged 18 miles per (imperial) gallon in the petrol-engined Cadillacs, 25 mpg in the diesels. Petrol in the USA is still absurdly cheap to Britons at between \$1.24 and \$1.30 a US gallon, or about 60p per imperial gallon.

The Cadillac V8 is no ordinary engine. It is controlled by micro-processors to an extent unknown in



Top, the Cadillac Seville. Centre, the Cadillac Eldorado. Above, the GMC Jimmy.

Europe. This reduces exhaust emissions and fuel consumption. Cleverest of all is a system that cuts out two or four of the big engine's eight cylinders according to the power demand. When accelerating hard, it is a V8. On the freeway, loafing along at 60 mph or so, it runs as a V4 and it operates briefly as a V6 to smooth the transition. The change-over is almost undetectable. If you really want to know how many cylinders you are running on (and it is a matter of academic interest) you touch a button on the fascia. Then a digital readout, which normally gives the average fuel consumption since the start of the journey, or the actual mpg figure at that moment, tells whether the fuel and air mix is being fed to four, six or eight cylinders.

In size the Cadillac Seville and Eldorado are far less bulky than the

traditional American gas guzzler. They are only an inch or two longer and wider than a New S Type Mercedes, virtually identical in size with a Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit. The US government lists them as medium-size cars. They offer lounging room for five people and a very large boot, electronically opened by a push-button inside the lockable glove-box on the fascia.

Inside they lack the understatement of a European quality car but are exceedingly comfortable. The front seats are electrically adjustable in six ways; the trim is in soft hide; and the man-made fibre carpets are almost ankle deep. Standard or optional equipment is so extensive that a Cadillac can be virtually tailor-made to suit the customer's whim. All the vital functions can be checked electronically before starting off. The headlamps will switch

themselves on and off automatically according to light conditions and even stay on for a few seconds after the car is locked while you walk into the house. Central door locking, digital instrumentation and super-efficient air conditioning are all provided.

On motorways the Cadillacs are almost unrivalled for tranquillity and sheer relaxation. On minor roads they lack the agility of European cars though they sit down securely enough, especially when fitted with the optional "touring" (firmer) suspension. I am not sure that their inability to rush round tight corners with the ease of a Jaguar or a Mercedes matters much. People who buy Cadillacs (and, for that matter, the vast majority of those who buy Merces and Jags) rarely push them to tyre-screaming point on curves, having grown out of such immature habits.

The price of Cadillacs is an eye-opener. In the USA about £10,000 will buy one equipped with every electronic aid to pleasurable and not all that uneconomical motoring. In Britain the cost will be about £15,000 on the road, all taxes paid, modified to meet legal requirements though still with left-hand drive. America By Car of 38, Berkeley Square, London W1, at whose invitation I tried the Cadillacs in the USA, offer a double bargain. They will arrange for a new car to be waiting for anyone who goes to the USA on holiday. He can use it there and the firm will then ship it back to Britain.

But there is, of course, more to America than Cadillacs. While I was there I tried a GMC Jimmy, also known as a Chevrolet Blazer, which is the transatlantic equivalent of the Range Rover. Five litre V8-engined, it had automatic transmission, power steering, air conditioning, wall-to-wall carpet, electric windows and tinted glass. The four-wheel drive transmission had high and low ranges and the drive to the front wheels could be disconnected at the touch of a lever for road use. It was lazily simple to drive and rode well on the highway, though its suspension was not in the Range Rover's class on rough terrain. It costs about £9,100 in Britain on the road. I obtained 16 mpg.

Another car I drove was a Buick Skylark. It is exactly the same size as a Renault 20, has front-drive and a transverse engine (2.5 litre 4-cylinder or 2.8 litre V6 to choice), four doors and a big boot. With manual transmission it felt surprisingly high geared. It would do 80 mph in third, did not like pulling in top at less than 30 mph and gave over 25 mpg under normal driving conditions.

America by Car can supply a Skylark with everything—air conditioning, automatic transmission, sunroof, power steering, central door locking and heavy duty suspension—for £6,500, which is, by any standards, a lot of lavishly equipped motor car for a very modest investment ●

Religion in perspective

by Kenneth Hudson

The European Museum of the Year Award has been won this year by the Catharijneconvent in Utrecht, a new State Museum created to tell the story of Christianity in the Netherlands. Even 20 years ago such a museum would have been impossible; the legacy of centuries of religious fanaticism and sectarian bitterness would have prevented it. A Museum of Protestantism might have been conceivable, though this would have had its problems, and some of the cathedrals had their diocesan museums and treasures. But a museum presenting the whole history of Christianity in one building could not have been established until bitterness and hatred had died away and a new generation had come to regard them with either contempt or indifference as the follies and crimes of its ancestors.

A museum of religion becomes possible only when religious practice has ceased to matter to most citizens of a country. So Holland has its splendid new museum in the Catharijneconvent, Tel Aviv has its equally brilliant and exciting Museum of the Jewish Diaspora and in due course, no doubt, there will be similar museums throughout western Europe. Ireland, very probably, will come last on the list. A Museum of Irish Christianity would be proof that Ireland was on the way to solving its problems. It could be with us by 2000, but hardly sooner.

In England, however, the situation is developing a little faster, though it has to be said with some regret that the initiative here has come almost entirely from the Church of England and its counterparts in Wales and Scotland. The nonconformist bodies and the Roman Catholics have so far shown very little interest in museum presentation of religious history. One reason for this may be a widespread, though not commonly expressed, feeling that for historical reasons only the Established Church has any physical history worth talking about. A high proportion of its cathedrals and churches were built in medieval times and, despite the efforts of reformers and Puritans, a satisfying quantity of old plate, vestments, books and other ecclesiastical property survives. A Museum of the Church of England could be stocked with ease.

For the Roman Catholics the situation would be different, as it would for the Methodists, Baptists and other Protestant sects. Their buildings and their portable property are more recent and there is a much smaller inclination to regard their churches and chapels as museums. Tourists may be encouraged to visit the churches and antiquities of Shrewsbury, but very few of them find their way to the Roman Catholic cathedral in the same city, and so it is all over Britain.



Ecclesiastical treasures on display in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

The impartial observer is left with a strong feeling that a Church of England building is regarded as half-church, half-museum, whereas a Catholic church or a nonconformist chapel is essentially a religious workshop, a purely functional enclosed space. There is nothing in any Catholic cathedral in Britain comparable with the exhibition at Canterbury that explains so intelligently and attractively the crafts and materials that contributed to the building of the cathedral. The reason is not an absence of history—the history of English Catholicism, even during the past 100 years, is interesting and of great national significance—but what one might term an historical inferiority complex.

The cathedral treasury museums, created during the past 20 years with the generous help of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, may well have done much to make this complex worse, though they were certainly not planned with such a result in mind. The beautiful objects displayed at Winchester, Salisbury, Durham, Norwich, Lincoln and elsewhere are, in effect, the jewelry and valuables of a wealthy family, and the emotions they arouse among visitors are quite likely to be neither spiritual nor aesthetic. For this reason one views with some apprehension and regret the plan to hold a major exhibition of English church treasures in London in a couple of years' time. That it will be popular there is no doubt; whether it will present the most desirable image of the Church is another matter.

One is also bound to wonder whether the money and the energy devoted to such a project might not be better used in bringing into being a Museum of British Christianity on the Dutch model, with the emphasis on events, struggles, people, heroism, stupidity, fanaticism and the gradual emergence of tolerance and understanding, rather than on sheer material possessions. At the museums in Utrecht and in Tel Aviv, both of which possess great treasures, everything is explained and put in its proper social and religious context. Only the State could create such a museum in Britain. It would be immensely worth doing.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Canadian constitution

From George Grigs

Dear Sir,

While the article headed "Conflict in Canada" (*ILN*, February) gives, in general, a succinct and objective account of the situation, it contains a statement which, though true in itself, falls so far short of the whole truth as to constitute a highly misleading comment on one of the most vital aspects of the disagreement between the provinces and the federal government.

The author states that "Mr Trudeau's Liberal party has a majority in the House of Commons but not one member from west of the Rocky Mountains"—which, very roughly, form the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia; in other words, the inference is that British Columbia is the only province not represented in the government. The true state of affairs is vastly more significant, for Pierre Trudeau's Liberal majority does not include one member west of Winnipeg.

A glance at the map shows this to mean that the government has no representative from what is virtually the entire western half of Canada—the resource-rich provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and half of Manitoba.

Canada is a country divided, in effect, into four parts: French-speaking Quebec; industrially and financially powerful Ontario—the only non-French speaking province to support Trudeau; the economically suffering Maritimes on the Atlantic seaboard; and the so-called Western Provinces, with their incalculable riches in grain, oil, timber and minerals. It is this gross economic imbalance that is chiefly responsible for the unwillingness of all the provinces except Ontario to support Trudeau's dictatorial proposals for the patriation of the constitution. The Indian/Inuit problem is a nation-wide one. All in all, one hopes that the Mother of Parliaments will examine the federal government's proposals very carefully.

George Grigs

Silverton, nr Exeter
Devon

still, while Wolseley was bouncing about with impotence.

Mr Danziger also thinks the Boer forces at Laing's Nek might have been 5,000 or 6,000 men, but it is hardly likely they had more than that many men under arms in the whole country. At the time they were besieging Pretoria, Standerton, Potchefstroom, Marabastad, and other places. At Laing's Nek experts believe they may have had 2,000 men at most.

It is not true to say Colley underestimated the numbers of the Boers; like almost everyone on the British side he overestimated them. Neither can it be seriously believed that the British government started the war with Machiavellian cunning at the same time as they began negotiations for peace. Peace was finally brought about largely by the desperate efforts of President Brand of the Orange Free State who wanted to keep his own people out of the war. His success was rewarded by a British knighthood, but Mr Danziger does not mention him.

J. V. Woolford
East London
South Africa

Britain in Europe

From R. B. Lowndes

Dear Sir,

As one born during the earlier years of this century, and familiar with the ties of the British Empire despite its decline after the First World War, I find it hard to understand why the British people have allowed themselves to become enmeshed in the Treaty of Rome, and thereby dominated by European politics and courts.

Two world wars, precipitated by European powers, brought about the downfall of the British Empire and these same countries are now subtly undermining the already weakened British Commonwealth, for they cannot abide Britain as a partner while she still leads the Commonwealth. The general policy of the EEC is directed against Commonwealth countries, and therefore must inevitably effect Britain.

Surely, this situation can be likened to the old saying, "running with the hare, while hunting with the hounds".

Within the Commonwealth countries themselves, there are factions of the Treaty countries undermining British influence and solidarity, for example, the French in Canada and anti-British Republicanism in Australia, which is being further fostered by the ever increasing influence of European immigration. This brings to mind the fact that the impoverished NSW government is currently expending funds on the teaching of 22 foreign (mostly European) languages, while the standard of English as taught in schools has reached an all-time low.

R. B. Lowndes, JP
Toongabbie
Australia

Majuba Hill

From J. V. Woolford

Dear Sir,

In his article on the Battle of Majuba Hill (*ILN*, February) Christopher Danziger states that Wolseley commanded the British force in the Zulu War. As a matter of fact he only arrived in the country after the war was over, and all he commanded in the year 1879 was his own conceit. He tried desperately to arrive in time for the final battle, and fired a string of telegrams at Lord Chelmsford who really was in command. At Ulundi on July 4, 1879, Chelmsford was firmly in command

When goodwill is not enough

by Robert Blake

Face The Future
by David Owen
Jonathan Cape, £12.50

Dr Owen's book is an exposition of the "centrist" case. It is rational, articulate, humane and civilized. It was written before the present crisis of Labour, but the author clearly had the coming of that crisis in mind. The devastating criticism which he makes of Socialist orthodoxy is a remarkable repudiation by a Labour Minister who achieved what is usually regarded as the highest position in the Cabinet short of Chancellor of the Exchequer or Prime Minister. One cannot think of any former Foreign Secretary who has so decisively dissociated himself from his own party except Lord George-Brown.

There is a great element of chance in political affairs. Rebellion against the party hierarchy is, in the normal circumstances of British politics, a difficult feat to accomplish with success. We have a long history of party revolts, but most of them have led to nothing, and the old system has gone on—shaped and influenced slightly by the protest perhaps, but basically unchanged. The history of Labour dissidence has been anything but a success story. Ramsay MacDonald's National Labour Party which broke away in 1931 soon became indistinguishable from the Conservatives and wound itself up in 1940. The other break-away group of 1931, Oswald Mosley's New Party, fought 24 seats at the general election, lost the lot and then assumed new shape as the British Union of Fascists. Mosley never sat in Parliament again. The Independent Labour Party which sometimes fought with, sometimes against, Labour never cut much ice, nor did that wartime phenomenon, Sir Richard Acland's Commonwealth Party.

Individual protesters have done equally badly—Desmond Donnelly, Dick Taverne, Eddie Milne. Admittedly there was the interesting case of S. O. Davies, Member for Merthyr, who was jettisoned by his party on the understandable ground that at 83 he was too old but managed nonetheless to beat the official candidate in the 1970 election, though, sadly, he vindicated his own critics by expiring soon afterwards.

Yet now and then a real realignment of parties does occur. Its rarity should not lead one to doubt its possibility. In 1846 the revolt led by Lord Derby, Lord George Bentinck and Disraeli resulted in a new political pattern, and the Home Rule crisis of the 1880s produced a similar reshuffle. Even more significant was the change in the 1920s that resulted in Labour replacing the Liberals as the alternative party of opposition. This was achieved despite the

built-in disadvantages of the first-past-the-post electoral system for any third party trying to challenge the ascendancy of the two that normally predominate. But the problems of a Centrist Liberal alliance, if it can be achieved at all, must be formidable. Dr Owen naturally advocates electoral reform. He is quite right. The British electoral system is indefensible logically. How can one justify a method which not only grossly distorts the representation of the popular vote in the House of Commons but can actually produce a Parliamentary majority for a party which has fewer popular votes than its runner-up?

The trouble is that one can break down the old system only by operating within it. Labour managed to do this in the 1920s, but there were, arguably, particular circumstances which made it possible then and which do not prevail today. The British electoral system may be anomalous but there is none of the head of steam against it which led to the Reform Acts of the 19th century. It is one thing to be angry at exclusion from the franchise, quite another to bother about the arithmetic of its exercise. The Centrists can produce a new system only by getting enough seats under the old one to hold the balance of power.

This is not an easy achievement and such rare Parliamentary situations, as in 1924, 1929, 1974 and 1977, are liable to be short-lived and easily terminable by the Prime Minister's right to advise a dissolution. Mr Callaghan's masterly skill in stringing along David Steel is an obvious case in point. Still, it is worth remembering that the Liberals during MacDonald's second government in 1931 very nearly got a measure of electoral reform on to the Statute Book. It passed the House of Commons and, though the Lords rejected it, they would have been overridden under the provisions of the Parliament Act but for the financial crisis and the premature general election of 1931.

Dr Owen's analysis of our economic predicament is sensible enough. "The history of the last 35 years suggests that full employment, reasonable price stability and free collective bargaining are mutually incompatible." This is certainly true. One of these desirable features of the economy is always missing. In the war it was free collective bargaining and has been ever since in the Iron Curtain countries so much admired by some TUC leaders. From the 1950s until a few years ago it was price stability. Today it is full employment. The obvious answer is to abandon free collective bargaining, that is, have an incomes policy. But how much good has that done in the past? And how can it be enforced unless the whole of our trade union structure is revolutionized? I cannot see Roy Jenkins, David Owen and Shirley Williams dealing any more successfully with that intractable problem than Harold Wilson, Ted Heath, Jim Callaghan or Margaret Thatcher. Dr Owen is a man of goodwill, but goodwill in the 1980s is not enough.

Recent fiction

by Ian Stewart

The White Hotel
by D. M. Thomas
Gollancz, £6.95
Kepler
by John Banville
Secker & Warburg, £5.95
The Old Neighbourhood
by Avery Corman
Collins, £5.95

The landscape of hysteria is a difficult and potentially dangerous one for the novelist to explore, a minefield of symbolism and sensation, especially perhaps if the writer is, like D. M. Thomas, also a poet. But in *The White Hotel* he sets out boldly and imaginatively, wisely accompanied by Freud of whom he makes excellent use. His heroine, Lisa Erdman, a patient of the great doctor in Vienna after the First World War, is a Russian-Polish singer suffering from sexual hysteria. The delirious, erotic and morbid fantasies to which she is subject are revealed in her accounts, in prose and verse, of meeting Freud's son on a train and the subsequent orgy of sexual fulfilment, in the midst of appalling disasters of fire and flood, at the symbolic "white hotel". The psychoanalyst explores her past—how her father had rejected her, her uncle's affair with her mother, her own suppressed lesbianism. She is cured, returns to her singing, marries again and goes back to Russia. But the happy autumn of this Jewish woman's life is cruelly brief, and she dies in the Nazi massacre of Jews at Babi Yar in 1941, described in horrid, heart-rending detail.

Thomas's most striking achievement is to construct a case-history that is compelling to follow. We observe Freud penetrating the deceptions and omissions in Lisa's accounts of past events, and Lisa herself, after her cure, amending them with revelations she had not previously felt able to make. Freud discerns her telepathic powers, and much of the book's persuasive force comes from its recurrent prophetic strain. Its fusion of fact and fantasy, the lucidly authentic revelation of Freud at work, are cleverly and intriguingly documented. But this is an ambitious novel and if readers find it difficult to accept either the connexion, with which Thomas confronts them, between the horrors of the massacre and the violent imagery of Lisa's earlier dreams, or the final life-after-death sequence in Israel, that is perhaps a measure of the extent to which he has overreached himself.

Like his *Doctor Copernicus* John Banville's *Kepler* is a fictional recreation of the life of a great astronomer. In outline it adheres to the convention of embattled genius struggling in an unfriendly world to achieve creative or intellectual fulfilment, but in terms of the

character of his subject and the scientific, religious and political context in which he is seen Banville has, an assured way of enriching that outline. His Kepler is, almost self-consciously, an unappealing character, just the sort, you feel, who would be bothered by a tiresome wife and a mother dabbling in witchcraft, treated contemptuously by the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe and abused by capricious German emperors. He lived in the dangerous times of the political and religious wars in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Mr Banville's invitation to the reader to share in Kepler's quest and the excitement of his discoveries is as explicit as it need be. "He was after the eternal laws that govern the harmony of the world. Through awful thickets, in darkest night, he stalked his fabulous prey." Trying to rumble the defect in the Copernican system kept him awake at night. Harmony was all. "It was his principal axiom that nothing in the world was created by God without a plan the basis of which is to be found in geometrical quantities." While the exhilaration of his conclusions is expressed in musical terms—"He had listened for a tune, but here were symphonies"—we are also made to feel the hot breath of the demon on his neck, the voice which urges him to jump. Banville brings a distinctive touch to historical fiction.

The Old Neighbourhood begins with seeming banality as an account of the narrator's childhood in the Bronx during and after the Second World War. Interest picks up when the unpromising Steve Robbins manages to get a college place and is sustained as he later launches on a successful career in advertising. He marries a fine girl who gives him two daughters. This conventional success story is followed by the conventional failure story when the marriage breaks up but the sequel, though schematically rather too neat, does not read as predictably as it sounds. Before the divorce there is a trial separation—the house is kept on, the gardener retained. Steve turns his back on success and having returned to his roots in the Bronx (the old neighbourhood) helps to put an ailing candy store on its feet and then starts his own antique business. He may worry a little about how his grown-up daughters will adapt to this new image of him, but he knows what he is doing. Self-fulfilment is the thing, as it is for his wife Beverly who understands more readily than he does that they must travel in different directions to achieve it. Avery Corman sticks to the nostalgic line unswervingly—in antiques Steve becomes the custodian of other people's memories and of course he calls his shop "The Old Neighbourhood". But the novel works, and affectingly so, because apart from occasional lapses like the reference to "trading in my dreams of the fifties for a new beginning", the author has a clear view of his objective and writes simply, with telling precision and an agreeable sense of humour.

London's scattered sculptures

by James Bishop

London statues
by Arthur Byron
Constable, £5.95

More than 50 years ago, when the last book on London statues was published, it was suggested that the city ought to put up no monuments of stone or bronze but restrict their construction to ceramics which could be easily cleaned with soap and water. Thanks to the reduction of industrial activity in and around London and to the introduction of fairly rigorous anti-pollution regulations such a proposal now seems absurd, and a statue or sculpture made of any material capable of withstanding the natural elements seems reasonably assured of long and sprightly life.

That this has been recognized is evident from the remarkable number of new sculptures that have been put up in London since the last war, in a great variety of materials and in all shapes, sizes and styles. Mr Byron's book is the first attempt to catalogue these sculptures, and the first comprehensive list of statues to have been published since Lord Edward Gleichen's *London Open-air Statuary* appeared in 1928. Its publication is to be welcomed for these facts alone; it is also to be welcomed for the informative and entertaining way in which the author has set about his task.

To begin with there are maps showing the sites of all the statues and many of the sculptures. These are accompanied by lists of the subjects, materials used, name of the sculptor and dates of erection, and there are additional lists of monuments, obelisks, columns and regimental and other war memorials. These are the essential ingredients of the catalogue. The leaven is provided by more than a hundred photographs and by the descriptions, which are not only precise and informative but helpful and entertaining. Of the Spirit of Trade Unionism sculpture on the TUC headquarters in Great Russell Street (designed by Bernard Meadows and put up in 1958), for example, it is noted that one of the two men depicted appears to have collapsed from overwork, and of the building of Vauxhall Bridge it is reported that the huge statues of the eight women representing the Arts were put up because there was money left over from the construction of the bridge. It is further pointed out that it is worth leaning over to look at the upstream statue representing Architecture because she holds in her hand a huge and detailed model of St Paul's Cathedral.

Mr Byron's listings confirm what must have become obvious even to the most preoccupied or myopic user of the city streets, that whereas new statues are rare new sculptures have been spreading rapidly. Of the 235 sculptures listed

more than 70 were put up in the last decade and 13 of them within the last year. Among these were Henry Moore's *Large Spindle Piece* (in the Mall, at Admiralty Arch) and *The Arch* (in Kensington Gardens), David Wynne's *Horse and Rider* (in the forecourt of IPC, Sutton), Sir Peter Shephard's Queen Mother's commemorative fountain (Bessborough Gardens, SW1).

Mr Byron has produced a most valuable guide to London's scattered treasures which, though variable in quality, are all free for the looking. But compulsive sight-seers should be warned: they will need also to be hardened walkers. *London statues* is handy to carry, but it covers a great deal of ground. To see Dame Barbara Hepworth's work it will be necessary to range from Dulwich Park in the south to Kenwood, on Hampstead Heath, in the north. To admire the stone sculpture of a one-wheel motor cyclist by Siegfried Charoux you must venture into SE1, and to examine what is described as London's only sexy statue you will have to travel beyond the junction of Finchley and the North Circular roads. Mr Byron has himself clearly enjoyed criss-crossing London in search of his subjects, and such is his enthusiasm that most readers of his book will probably want to do the same.

The struggle for Covent Garden

by Des Wilson

I'll fight you for it
by Brian Anson
Jonathan Cape, £8.95

It is ironic that the Greater London Council now takes the credit for the revitalized Piazza in Covent Garden because not many years have passed since the Council had to be prevented by community activists and environmentalists from imposing a far less caring and creative plan upon the area. The struggle for Covent Garden, as this book is sub-titled, probably cannot be chronicled by just one of the people who took part, so coloured are the views of the conflicting parties, but this is a worthwhile contribution to the record.

It is a painfully honest book about Covent Garden, combining what the author describes as "a story of a failure of tragic proportions" with a revealing self-portrait of a planner with passion for whom the public struggle became a personal crisis. Anson arrived in Covent Garden in 1966 as a member of the GLC's planning team for the area and was one of its most enthusiastic members until he began to listen to the people who lived there and discovered that their desires and the GLC's plans were incompatible. He then rebelled against the very plan he had helped create and was moved from the planning team and frustrated to the inevitable point where

he resigned from the Council.

Such public servants are rare, and this in itself makes the book interesting. Anson's tragedy, however, was that he became more idealistic than each group he identified with, thus ultimately becoming alienated from one friend after another until he finally withdrew after nearly ten years of campaigning, convinced that the whole business had been a disaster. He seems unable to see that London simply could not redevelop such an important central area in the interests of only a relatively small

number of residents, though it was right that their interests should have been protected as much as possible. He also cannot see how much he and his associates did achieve in protecting much of the atmosphere and physical fabric of the old Covent Garden.

Above all, this is a gripping tale of the interaction between planners and people. The publishers might have concluded that Anson's account is too personal, but they rightly take the contrary view. It is one side of the story, but told with moving commitment.

Other new books



The above photograph of the standing stone in the Ring of Brodgar is among many by Werner Forman which illustrate George Mackay Brown's *Portrait of Orkney* (Hogarth Press, £8.50) which describes the history and way of life on the islands.

The Asante
by M. D. McLeod
British Museum Publications, £12.95

The Asante people were renowned warriors, their power centred around Kumase, in West Africa. But their remarkable achievements were not confined to the pursuit of war. Their working of gold for ornament and decoration was exceptionally fine, as were their carving of wood and their manufacture of silk and cotton and their development of other peaceful arts. This book, which is published to complement the exhibition at the Museum of Mankind in London, provides a splendid introduction to one of the most complex but fascinating peoples of Africa.

Everyman's Book of Nonsense
Edited by John Davies
Dent, £8.95

The task of selecting for a book of nonsense has to begin with definition, for the line between enjoyable nonsense and intolerable rubbish is fine. Here the editor and his team began their selection by deliberately excluding four types of nonsense: the unintentional (among which they suggest are documents put out by the Department of Health and Social Security and the poems of William McGonagall), the limerick, the

nursery variety of nonsense and translations. This has still left them with plenty to choose from, and no reader is likely to be entirely satisfied with anyone else's choice. In the end the definition of nonsense is a very personal matter. Spike Milligan writes an entertaining foreword, though one might question his assumption that only a small percentage of people gain pleasure from nonsense. He concludes with a warning to the reader. If you enjoy it, "you can pride yourself on having a sense of nonsense. If you don't—choose a convenient cliff and jump off—I promise the rocks will break your fall."

Corrections

We regret that a photograph of Althorp published in our February issue with the article on Northamptonshire was wrongly described in the caption as being of Rockingham Castle; also a photograph of the village of Blakesley was wrongly described as Adstone. The Victoria & Albert Museum have asked us to point out that although they have bought three bottles by Eric White they have not given this craftsman an exhibition as stated in our February issue on page 70.

In our January issue a photograph of Tong church was incorrectly included in the article on Staffordshire. The village of Tong is in Shropshire.

Watching for meteors

by Patrick Moore

It had been hoped that there would be a major display of meteors—those coming from the annual shower known as the Quadrantids—in the early morning of January 3, 1981, but it was cloudy over much of England. This was disappointing for astronomical enthusiasts.

Most people have seen meteors, which are tiny particles, usually smaller than pins' heads, moving round the Sun. So long as they keep well clear of the Earth they are too small to be detected, but when a meteor comes below a height of about 120 miles it has to contend with the atmosphere. Friction is set up and the meteor perishes in the streak of radiation that we call a shooting-star. To be more accurate, what is seen is not the particle but the effect it produces in the air. It may be really spectacular for a brief moment; the entry speed can be as high as 45 miles per second.

Many meteors travel round the Sun in shoals and each time the Earth passes through a shoal we see a shower of shooting-stars. Each shower has its own particular "radiant", the point in the sky from which the meteors seem to come. This is purely a matter of perspective. One way to show what is meant is to picture the scene from a bridge overlooking a motorway: the lanes of the motorway are parallel but seem to converge at a point near the horizon, which may be called the "radiant" of the lanes. Meteors of a shoal are moving through space in parallel paths, so that they, too, seem to come from a definite radiant, named generally after the constellation in which it lies. Thus the August Perseids come from the direction of Perseus; the November Leonids, from Leo, the Lion; the April Lyrids from Lyra, the Lyre.

Not all meteors are members of shoals. There are also sporadic meteors which may appear from any direction at any moment. But the showers are the most spectacular and now and then we have truly magnificent displays. Thus in 1799, 1833, 1866 and again in 1966 the Leonids surpassed themselves, so that for several hours meteors seemed to "rain down like snowflakes", though in most years the Leonids are sparse; everything depends on whether we hit the thickest part of the swarm. On the other hand the Perseids are reliable, and anyone looking up into a dark, clear sky during the first fortnight in August will be unlucky not to see at least one meteor.

Meteors are associated with comets and may be regarded as cometary debris. The Perseids move in the same path as a rather faint periodical comet, Swift-Tuttle, which is due back again in 1982. Therefore it is quite likely that the Perseids will be exceptionally rich for the next two Augusts, and meteor-watchers will be very much on the alert.

It is important to note that meteors



A shooting star, the streak of radiation caused by a dying meteor, can appear in the sky at any time from any direction.

are not directly associated with the much larger bodies known as meteorites, which reach the ground without being destroyed and may even produce craters. A meteorite is not simply a large meteor; it is different in nature, and meteorites may be much more nearly related to the asteroids or minor planets, most of which move round the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

The Quadrantid shower of early January takes its name from a constellation which has long since been dropped from the official lists. Ptolemy, the last great astronomer of classical times, named 48 constellations, but he could know nothing about the far southern stars, which never rose from the latitude of his home in Alexandria. Quite apart from tackling the southern regions, later astronomers made a habit of introducing new groups by "stealing" stars from constellations which were already recognized. One such astronomer was a German, Johann Elert Bode, who introduced groups with barbarous names such as Sceptum Brandenburgicum (the Sceptre of Brandenburg), Lochium Funis (the Log Line) and Officiana Typographica (the Printing Press). Two of his better efforts were Felis (the Cat) and Quadrans Muralis (the Mural Quadrant), but these, too, came under the official axe in 1930 when the International Astronomical Union revised all the constellation boundaries and pruned the list. Quadrans disappeared. It had never been really worthy of separate existence since it had contained merely some faint stars in the region of Ursa Major (the Great Bear), but it has given its name to the Quadrantid meteor shower whose radiant lies in that part of the sky where Quadrans used to be. The radiant lies between the stars Theta Draconis and Beta Boötis, not so very far from the tail of the Great Bear.

The main characteristic of the Quadrantid shower is its brief duration. The Perseids last for over a fortnight; the summer Capricornids persist for at least a month, but the Quadrantid maximum is short and sharp. The usual date is January 3 and if the Moon happens to be near full most of the meteors are drowned in the brilliant light. This year the Moon was almost new and caused no interference, so the cloud cover was most disappointing.

This quick rise and fall in activity indicates that the Quadrantids are "bunched up" rather than spread all along the orbit of a comet, as the Perseids are. For that matter there is no known comet associated with the Quadrantids, but there may once have been. Mathematical investigations seem to show that the comet used to have a period of about five and a half years, and that it disintegrated between 1,300 and 1,700 years ago. Comets are relatively short-lived, and there are several known cases of periodical comets which no longer exist; the classic example is Biela's Comet, which was seen in 1845 and was observed to split in two. The twins returned on schedule in 1852, but have never been seen again, though in 1872 a meteor shower was observed in their place. The same fate presumably overtook the "Quadrantid comet".

Another interesting feature of the shower is that it will not last indefinitely, and may not have been seen at all before the early part of the 19th century. It was first reported on January 1, 1835, though the radiant point was not accurately pinpointed until 1863. Since then it has been consistent. Sometimes it is more spectacular than usual, as in 1977 when there were many bright meteors, one or two of which became almost as brilliant as the full moon. But the orbit of the shower is still changing

and the main culprit is the giant planet Jupiter, which is massive and has marked effects upon meteor streams as well as the flimsy comets. Every 11½ years Jupiter passes close to the "aphelion" of the Quadrantid stream (the point at which the meteors are at their farthest from the Sun), and the long-term effect will probably be to alter the orbit so much that the shower will no longer meet the Earth. In about five centuries from now there may be no visible Quadrantids.

This will be a pity, since the present Quadrantids can be so rich. Meteor frequencies are measured according to what is known as the ZHR, or Zenithal Hourly Rate—the number of meteors which would be seen by an observer under ideal conditions, with the radiant at the zenith or overhead point. These conditions are never attained, but the ZHR is a good general guide. For the Perseids it is usually about 70; for the Leonids only about ten, except on the rare occasions when they provide a real "storm". The average ZHR of the Quadrantids is of the order of 100. The brighter meteors leave fine trains for a second or two, and the stream is extremely rich in fainter members.

We must wait until 1982 for the next Quadrantid shower, but in the meantime we will have other displays; for instance the Lyrids (April 19 to 24), the Perseids (July 25 to August 18), the Orionids (October 16 to 26), the Taurids (October 20 to November 30), the Geminids (December 7 to 15) and the Ursids (December 17 to 24), plus various minor showers, a few Leonids around November 17, and of course the usual unpredictable sporadic meteors. One never knows quite what to expect, and there is something remarkably awe-inspiring about these displays of cosmical fireworks.

Just what is this "secret weapon" you're offering would-be borrowers, Mr Wagstaff?

'RADAR, Mr Rogers,' said Wagstaff, without batting an eyelid.

'Specially designed by one of Chris Greening's electronics wizards, I suppose,' said Jack Rogers, one of the busiest accountants in town. Now pull the other one, Bill, I can't tell *that* to my clients!'

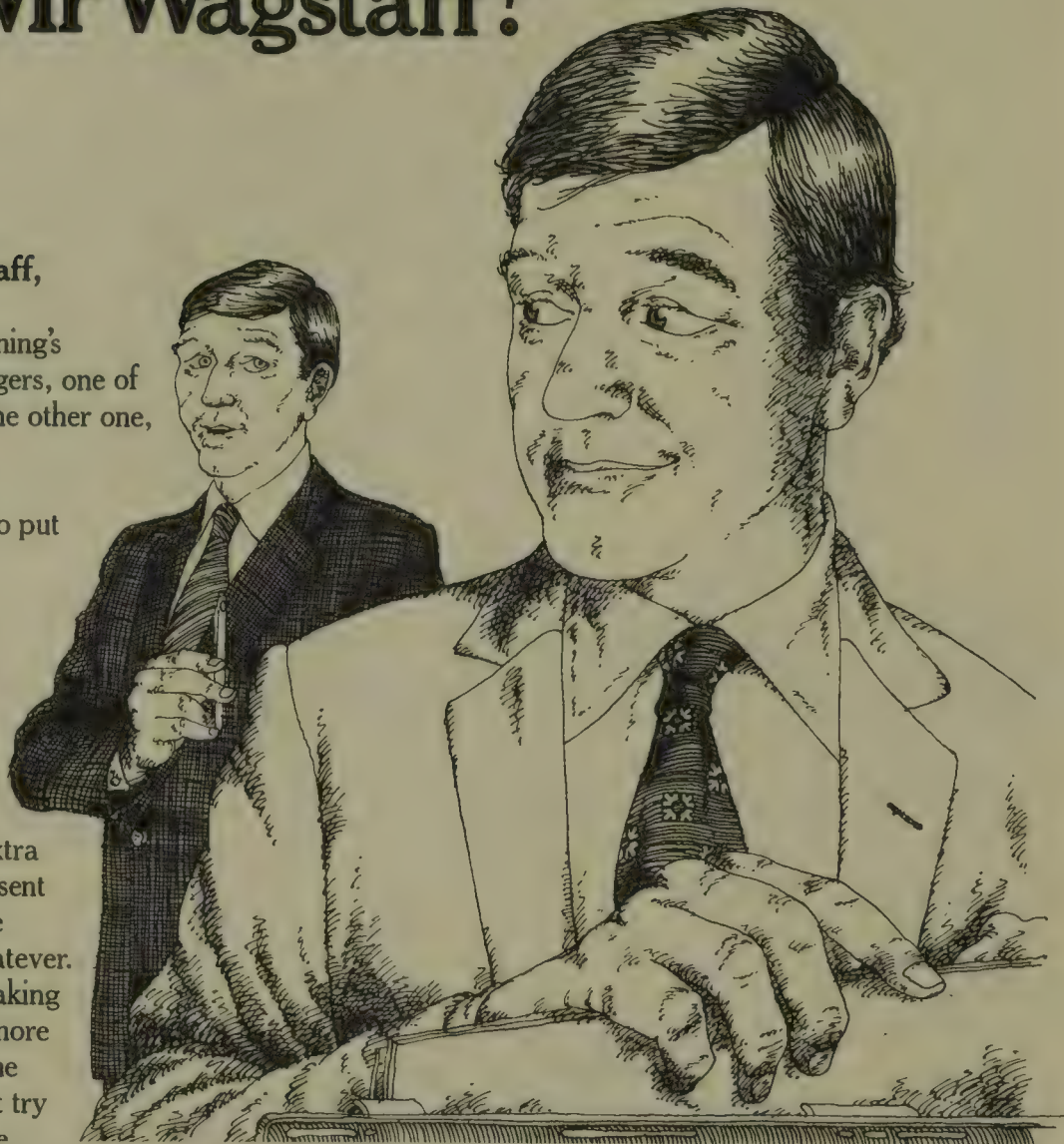
'Well I wish you would,' said Wagstaff. 'It would help them no end when they want to put up a case for a loan.'

'I'm all ears then, fire away!'

'R.a.d.a.r is an acronym,' said Wagstaff, noticing with some disappointment that Jack Rogers obviously knew what an acronym was. 'It stands for Reason, Amount, Duration, Assets, Repayment. Let's take the Graham brothers, those clients of yours we're meeting shortly. If they're looking for extra finance, *they* need R.a.d.a.r to help them present their case. First, a *Reason* why they need the money – for diversification, expansion or whatever. Then the *Amount* – a realistic assessment, making sure they neither underestimate, *nor* borrow more than they need, at today's high rates. Then the *Duration* of the loan – we must see they don't try to commit themselves to a repayment schedule too difficult to meet. Next, their *Assets* – what can they offer as security? And finally *Repayment* – they must be quite sure it's not going to be too great a burden on their cash flow.'

'So if the Grahams use R.a.d.a.r to make their case, it's as good as won.'

'Not quite,' said Wagstaff, 'but they'll be much more likely to win – because at W&G we like to look for reasons why we *can* lend, not reasons why we can't.'



Wagstaff was ready to fire away.

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Getting away on business

by David Tennant

I have just returned from a short visit to the United Arab Emirates, that federation of sheikhdoms, of which Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah are the most important, strung out along the south-east shore of the Arabian Gulf. Formerly known as the Trucial States, they gained their independence ten years ago, led by the shrewd and far-sighted Sheikh Zaid, ruler of Abu Dhabi who became President of the UAE. The British withdrew as part of the "East of Suez" policy but in the business world we are still of major importance, sharing the market with the USA, Japan and West Germany. The dramatic changes which have come about in the UAE in the last 20 years derive from the discovery and development of oil, the most recent find being in Sharjah.

I flew by Gulf Air in a spacious Rolls-Royce powered Tri-Star jet with excellent in-flight service and on-time performance, and stayed in the superb, if expensive, Sheraton hotels in Dubai and Abu Dhabi, to both of which I give top marks in every way. Tourism is of little significance in the Emirates, but the visit gave me a glimpse into the world of the business traveller, whose activities are given little publicity in our increasingly leisure orientated society.

Business travel, covering transport, accommodation, conferences and incentive tours, showed a steady annual growth in the UK until last year when a decline began. The third quarter of 1980 appears to have been the poorest with the fourth not much better. But in the early weeks of this year, according to one major business travel house, business has picked up, albeit as yet slowly.

The Guild of Business Travel Agents has 64 members with almost 1,500 outlets although not all of them are able to offer the comprehensive services that major offices supply. The bulk of the trade is handled by between 30 and 40 companies of which the top three are Thomas Cook, well out in front, followed by the long established Hogg Robinson Travel, whose headquarters are in Woking but with branches all over England, with Lunn Poly, part of the Thomson Travel empire, coming a close third. Other well known names in this field include American Express, Ellerman Travel (a division of the shipping company), Kuoni, LEP Travel, Pickfords, Rankin Khun (part of BP) and Wakefield Fortune, all of which are also heavily involved in leisure and general travel. There are numerous small agencies, whose names are unknown to the general public and often to the majority of the travel industry itself, who specialize exclusively in business travel.

Much more than in the holiday market, personal contact in business travel is vitally important. As one agent put it to me not long ago, "I see my com-



Sheikhdoms of the UAE like Dubai provide excellent hotels for businessmen.

pany acting as an honest broker between my clients, that is the business traveller, and the airlines, hotel companies, car hiring organizations and so forth to get both the best in service and the best value for money. Hard negotiation is needed plus scrupulous honesty on my part. The business traveller could not do it himself, even with a highly competent secretary."

Airlines are also involved in catering for the businessman with special offers of in-flight extra service and attention, club lounges on the ground, facilities such as hotel reservations, car hire and secretarial assistance at destinations. The proliferation of special cabins under titles like Club (British Airways), Executive (British Caledonian), Business (Lufthansa) and Ambassador (TWA) for full-fare-paying economy class passengers is indicative of this. And it is to be praised, for the businessman with work at both ends of his journey does not want his flight to be a nightmare of over-enthusiastic holidaymakers or rucksack-toting teenagers intent on having a good time.

"Until about 18 months to a year ago, if you had asked most regular business travellers what they expected from their travel agency, you would almost certainly have been told efficiency, speed, reliability, competence—in other words service in its widest sense. Cost would have been mentioned but it would not have been high on the list," Roger Peverett, marketing director of Lunn

Poly, told me recently. "Today cost-effectiveness comes top of the list, especially with smaller companies and those affected by the recession. They still demand efficiency, of course, but where a couple of years ago most companies would not have bothered about taking a 'package deal' to save a few pounds they are now keen to do so."

Similar views have been expressed by other travel companies both in London and even more so in those provincial cities where the recession has hit hardest. One north country agent told me he now supplies many of his business clients with two or more alternatives where there is a difference in price. "That's where a knowledgeable travel agency can score—they know where to get the best deals," he said. I agree. Fares, particularly for flying but increasingly now for rail, are so complex that an expert is needed to sort them out. There are at least 22 different fares to New York by air, and heaven knows how many between London and, say, Amsterdam if you include sea, rail and coach travel.

The much publicized "bargain" fares for air travel are aimed primarily at the holidaymaker and are all subject to some kind of restriction; but increasingly they are being used by the businessman. Last autumn, when I came back from Malaga on a British Airtours flight, my fellow traveller was a sales executive from a hotel supply company who had spent a week in southern Spain

calling on clients. "I took an Enterprise package deal," he told me. "It meant staying a night longer than I needed but saved my company money. If I had gone on a scheduled flight and booked my hotel independently it would have cost £120 more."

Likewise Laker Airways, whose original concept of the "walk-on" Skytrain service across the Atlantic has come a long way, is advertising its routes to the businessman. "Why pay more?" ask the adverts. Quite right, too, although not every businessman would be happy to share a one-class plane, with no seat segregation, with some of Laker's younger clientele. But as Laker himself told me in January, as we crossed the Atlantic on the same flight, he is considering introducing a "Pullman Class" on certain routes which would offer greater comfort, better food and service at prices which would still be below the normal economy fare. It would be aimed at both the leisure traveller and the businessman.

Business travel houses, however, have been working overtime in the past few months to come up with formulas which give the advantages of reduced rate fares without their restrictions. In February Lunn Poly introduced "Cost Cutter" fares from Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow to eight European cities which in some cases halved overall costs. They are not entirely free of restrictions but they do away with the irksome "six nights of which one must be a Saturday" rule which characterizes many European cut-price fares. Kuoni also have a similar scheme in conjunction with various trade fares, where savings are between 10 per cent and 30 per cent. These are from London to 16 destinations. And other companies no doubt will follow suit.

Since the recession many businesses have been lowering their sights as far as first-class travel is concerned. Many senior executives who used to travel first class have been instructed to go club or economy class by air and second class by train. British Rail bear this out and they, too, have come up with special deals for the businessman, such as the £58 return ticket from Glasgow to London which includes first-class travel and a night with breakfast in a British Transport hotel.

A major discussion point in the UK travel trade at present is the question of "bucket shops". These are the selling points, often literally shops or one-roomed offices, where low-cost air tickets which have been off-loaded by airlines and tour operators to entrepreneurs are passed on to the public at profit but at rates well below the cheapest "normal" fare. They have been in existence for years, but in the past 18 to 24 months this trade, which is really illegal, has mushroomed as a result of airline capacity being well in excess of demand. When an airline or tour ➤➤

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TRAVEL



Cheap fares for such destinations as Hong Kong can be obtained from bucket shops.

operator with charter flights finds or thinks it will not be able to book seats at regular prices it sells these off to a bucket shop at low cost. The owner takes his percentage and resells them to the public, advertising them in newspapers and magazines. The majority of bucket shops are in the London area but they are also to be found in many provincial cities. They are a small but significant part of the trade.

The Department of Trade and the Civil Aviation Authority have turned a blind eye to this business but the Association of British Travel Agents, whose members are debarred from handling these tickets, has called for it to be stopped and for such cheap fares to be channelled through their outlets. Some airlines adopt a hypocritical attitude to bucket shops, deploring them on the one hand, yet feeding tickets to them on the other. The majority of these cheap fares are for flights to Europe, the Middle and Far East and some African destinations. The savings can often be substantial, as much as 50 per cent less than the normal fare.

It is a debatable question just how many of these tickets are sold to business travellers but according to half a dozen travel agents the number is increasing. As one London agent who has a number of business clients, mostly from small companies, said, "I'm well aware some of my clients are using bucket shops. On commercial grounds I can't blame them. But what does infuriate me is when they come unstuck and then turn to me to sort out the problem. The sooner this whole matter is straightened out, the better."

While larger commercial concerns do not as a rule use these back street agents, they are aware of the bucket shop prices and expect their own travel agencies to come up with equally attractive offers. "We don't want to deprive the passenger of his right to use bucket

shops if he wishes," one major travel house manager told me, "but we do make it very clear there are pitfalls in doing so—you can't cancel, you can't change, you can't get your money back if you miss the flight for any reason. In other words there are major risks." He was sure, however that the bucket shops would continue to flourish as long as there was an excess of capacity, no deregulation of fares and no action by the CAA or the Department of Trade.

If I were travelling on business I would not use a bucket shop except in very special circumstances. An efficient and alert travel agency might not be able to match the cut price fare to the last pound but it will be able to offer the better bargain in the long run.

There are several useful publications devoted to business travel. The longest established is *Business Travel World*, a monthly publication now well into its fourth decade. More recently on the scene is *Executive Travel & Leisure* and the *Business Traveller*, both monthly and filled with information, hard facts and unbiased opinion. The latter is particularly useful on airfares world-wide and recent issues have included a global guide to public holidays, great trains of the world, advice on international telephoning and a startling report on duty-free cigarettes.

It may well be that when the 1990s dawn, electronics and instant communications will be such that many journeys now considered vital by the business community will have been replaced by the pressing of a button or the flicking of a switch. But this will not eliminate the need for personal contact at many levels. The world of business travel in 1991 will still be one of major importance ●

Guild of Business Travel Agents, 71 Crescent West, Hadley Wood, near Barnet, Herts (tel: 01-449 6102).

Golfing in Europe

by David Davies

For the golfer, once he has realized he will never be another Jack Nicklaus, there are substantial compensations. He can stay in the United Kingdom with its vast treasure-house of magnificent courses or he can roam the world and never be far from a great golf course. I recently flew from Palm Springs, California, with its 32 incredible desert courses, to King Hassan's oasis in Morocco, the Royal Rabat course (pink flamingoes and all) and then to Australia where the Royal Melbourne 36-hole complex is as fine a golfing experience as could be imagined.

Golf spans the world but happily for us we do not have to travel far for a totally compelling golf holiday. Two and a half hours in a jet and we can be transported from our sometimes dismal weather to the sun of Portugal, Spain and southern France. In all three places there is superb golf.

Golf is a relatively new sport to all these countries and they have been blessed with natural sites, the right kind of growing climate and comparatively cheap labour. The golf course architect, given all these advantages, has been able to give full expression to all that is best in modern course design as demonstrated by the layouts at Quinta do Lago in Portugal, Torrequebrada in Spain and St Cyprien in France.

France is not the golfing Mecca that the other two countries have become, nor is it likely to attain that status. Yet St Cyprien offers a subtly different holiday for the discerning golfer. The 27-hole course is laid out in a marsh on the edge of the Mediterranean near the fascinating old town of Perpignan. It is, at first sight, flat and rather dull. Yet the more I played it the more I realized that this was a "throw-back" course, designed on the same principles as the early Scottish courses. It has been created in a place where nothing else can be done—except graze sheep—and the challenges are wrapped around the marsh itself.

After a day or two I began to enjoy myself thoroughly, not least because of the bonus that this was France and in France the food is much better than in neighbouring Spain. St Cyprien also offers plenty for the non-golfer. Perpignan takes several days to see properly. There are also the purpose-built seaside resorts of the Mediterranean coast less than a mile away and the lovely little St Ives-like town of Collioure is only a short drive down the road.

But the golfing fanatic goes to play golf rather than eat, and both Spain and Portugal cater extremely well for him. The Costa del Sol courses and those of the Algarve know everything about looking after the holiday-making golfer and the only thing you have to be wary about is when you go. The weather in both places is probably not at its best in



One of the author's favourite golf courses at Vilamoura in the Algarve.

January, February or March, though you may be lucky and have a week of lovely soft sunshine. However, the weather on the Iberian peninsula is a good deal better than in Sweden or Germany where the courses are likely to be under several feet of snow. Consequently coach-loads of Swedes tend to arrive at particular courses and clog them up for the day. There are two ways out of this. If you go independently make intelligent use of the telephone to find out when the course on which you wish to play is relatively free. Alternatively you can go on an organized golf week or fortnight.

Spain has more courses and attracts more business. You may be interested in the assessment of its courses made by Peter McEvoy, twice the amateur champion. His choice was dictated purely by golfing standards; the cost was not considered. He rated Nueva Andalucia, the World Cup course, as number one with Aloha Marbella and Sotogrande New tying for second place. These were followed by Torrequebrada and then Mijas. They are all on the Costa del Sol within easy reach of Malaga airport and accommodation of all grades is plentiful.

Most people who have played the Algarve courses in southern Portugal would place Quinta do Lago at the top but there is not much difference in golfing quality between Penina, Vale do Lobo, Vilamoura (two courses here) and Palmares. Personally I would not let a holiday pass on that attractive coast without playing at Palmares and I have a long-established affection for Vilamoura. The two courses there are part of the extensive and well planned holiday complex which also includes a marina, horse riding facilities, swimming pools, tennis courts and a wide range of accommodation. As with Spain there is a convenient airport, Faro, served by both scheduled and charter flights.

Golfing holidays are now offered by about 25 travel companies in this country: Global, Sovereign, P & O Air Holidays, Erna Low Travel and Fourwinds either have special golfing programmes or include golf as part of their overall tours. There are also a number of smaller concerns such as Top Golf, operated by the Harrow-based Edwards of Westminster, Eurogolf and Bena Golf International of Stamford in Lincolnshire who specialize in these holidays. And I can personally recommend as a reliable operator a former top English professional, Jim Long.

Costs vary according to the course, time of year and travel and accommodation arrangements. A week at a good medium-grade hotel with half board and travel from London starts at around £190 for each person with two sharing a room. Global, for example, offers either a week or a fortnight at the attractive Hotel Mijas in the village of the same name, a 40 minute drive from Malaga airport, on the Costa del Sol from £210 to £350 for each person with two sharing. This includes bed and breakfast, flights from and to London, hire of a small car with unlimited mileage and additional free baggage allowance which lets you take your clubs at no extra cost. Green fees in this case are extra.

Details of golfing holidays can be obtained from most good travel agents or direct from the addresses given ●

French Government Tourist Office, 178 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AL. Portuguese National Tourist Office, 1/5 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0DB. Spanish National Tourist Office, 57 St James's Street, London SW1A 1LD. Stanley Benson, Golf St Cyprien, 128a Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff, Essex SS0 7LN. Jim Long, Longshot Golf Holidays, 61 Brompton Road, London SW3 1DP.

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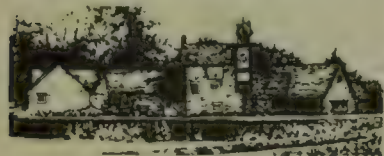
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WEEKEND AWAY

In the city of York

by David Tennant

If the north of England "twixt Trent and
Tweed" ever declares total independ-
ence from the rest of the country, it has,
ready waiting, a capital city which
would be without parallel in Europe. It is
York—the Eboracum of the Romans,
Eoforwic of the Saxons and Yorbik of
the Vikings. In the Middle Ages York
became the second city of England,
both politically and ecclesiastically and
it is still the latter today, the see of the
Primate of England. As King George V
once said, "The history of York is the
history of England."

The contemporary city, which has
over 100,000 residents, is, in spite of
some blemishes, a successful and
appealing blend of past and present.
It is remarkably compact and almost all
its attractions are within reasonable
walking distance. If you come by car,
leave it in the hotel car park, unless you
are planning to explore beyond the city
limits. Parking is a problem and, wisely,
cars are banned from certain areas.
There are plenty of buses and taxis.

The city's greatest asset is unques-
tionably the Minster, or the Metro-
political and Cathedral Church of St
Peter to give it its full title. It is the largest
Gothic church in the country and one of
the finest in the world. Now that the
many years of restoration and cleaning
have been completed, barring an odd
corner, it can be seen in all its magnifi-
cence. The scale of the structure is im-
pressive enough, but it is the grandeur
and majesty devoid of showmanship
that makes the biggest impact.

York's medieval wall is almost 3
miles long and you can walk round
most of it, actually going through, or
past, several towers and gateways. Of
the former the Lendal Tower on the
river Ouse is the most memorable, and
of the latter the Monk Bar is the best
preserved with its portcullis still in
working order. The last time I did the
complete walk was on a hot summer's
day in the late 1960s when my main
problem was avoiding the crowds—
all the more reason for visiting the
city outside the peak holiday weeks.

Although the methodical visitor will
follow a planned itinerary through the
city's streets, it is a joy simply to wander
about, turning down some alleyway or
side lane as the mood takes you. The
medieval builders have left a legacy of
narrow, winding streets, of which the
Shambles is the best example, with
timber-framed houses and, from the
18th century, taller, more elegant
façades, followed later by the red brick
of the Victorians.

Of the rich variety of historic build-
ings the Assembly Rooms, dating from
the 1730s when York was the social
centre of northern England, the
medieval Clifford's Tower, the King's
Manor, with a large and rather splendid

royal coat of arms above the door (all
open to the public), and the exquisite
Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's
residence (not usually open) are worthy
of mention. And there are numerous
beautiful churches situated throughout
the city.

York is also fortunate in having two
of the finest and most unusual museums
in this country. The Castle Museum,
housed in what was formerly a women's
prison, is a folk museum, owing its
origins to the far-sighted Dr John Kirk
who collected many everyday items
from the 19th and early 20th centuries,
and presented them to the city in 1935.
The other major attraction, devoted to
the comparatively recent past, is the Na-
tional Railway Museum which, since it
opened in September, 1975, has had
more than seven million visitors. You do
not have to be an ardent railway buff
like me to enjoy it. It is part of the his-
tory of the greatness of this country with
over 50 locomotives and carriages plus
an unrivalled collection of railwayana.

For the keen archaeologist a visit to
the Viking excavations in Coppergate is
rewarding, showing as it does the im-
portance of the city of the Norsemen.

York, however, is by no means all of
the past. There are a lively and active
theatre, concerts and recitals, excellent
shopping, an art gallery, a fine modern
university, three golf clubs, racing less
than 2 miles away with ten other
courses within easy reach and, of
course, in season that great Yorkshire
"religion"—cricket.

There is no shortage of hotels and
guest houses although the "house full"
sign appears regularly in the busy sum-
mer weeks. For my weekend I chose
The Judges Lodging, one of York's
newer hostels albeit housed in an
old building in the heart of the city. A
Georgian listed building, it was from
1806 to 1976 the official residence of the
Assize judges but it has been skilfully
and artistically converted to a delightful
12-bedroom hotel by its present owners
Mr and Mrs Gerald Mason. Their
winter weekend rates, available, apart
from Easter, until the end of April, work
out at £52 per person with two sharing
for two nights with breakfast and an al-
lowance of £8 daily towards the excel-
lent à la carte dinner.

The city has a first-class Tourist
Information bureau and produces much
informative literature. The official guide
with a map costs 50p.

The Judges Lodging, 9 Lendal, York
YO1 2AQ (tel: 0904 23587).

Tourism Information Centre, De Grey
Rooms, Exhibition Square, York
YO1 2HB (tel: 0904 21756).

Correction

The winter rates for Eastwell Manor
Hotel were wrongly given in our March
issue. Until April 12 for any two nights,
per person, per night, they are £30.

Practical uses for life assurance

by John Gaselee

At one stage life assurance was looked on first as a unique means of providing financial protection in the event of premature death and second as a means of saving for the future. In many cases such saving was linked to retirement. An endowment policy would be arranged to mature when the investor reached the age of 65, so that the maturity value could be used to buy an annuity to provide a supplementary pension during retirement.

Life assurance has, however, become much more sophisticated and can be used for a variety of specific purposes. Increasing use is made of endowment policies for repaying house purchase loans from building societies. The principle is that the policy is arranged to mature when the loan is due to be repaid. While the loan remains outstanding for the full period (with tax relief allowed on the interest for any loan up to £25,000), the life policy builds up the capital to repay the loan at the end of the term. Each premium paid towards such a life policy is eligible for life assurance premium relief which has meant a discount of 17½ per cent on every premium, but this will drop to 15 per cent this month.

With profit-sharing life assurance a policy, instead of being arranged for the full amount of the loan to be repaid, can be arranged for a sum which is appreciably lower than the loan. The calculations are based on the maturity value of the policy being sufficient to repay the loan if the life office maintains its bonuses at, say, 80 per cent of their current rate. While a life office cannot guarantee the level of future bonuses, there is a good chance they will be maintained at their present level, which will result in a useful tax-free profit after repayment of the loan in full. This type of policy has a guarantee that should you die during the term the life office will pay out enough to meet the loan in full.

An increasing amount of flexibility is being introduced into policies used for house purchase. The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, for instance, issues a policy which, after premiums have been paid for ten years, can be surrendered for a guaranteed cash sum plus bonuses. In practical terms this means that in the case of a 25-year mortgage the policy will have a sufficiently high surrender value a few years before the end of the term to repay the loan in full if you do not wish to continue paying interest and premiums.

Endowment policies can be useful for building up contributions to school fees.

Policies can be arranged to mature at dates when fees will become payable. Normally policies have had to be arranged for a minimum period of ten years (so that they will be "qualifying" contracts with the normal tax reliefs) and a relatively poor value has been paid in the event of early surrender. An alternative has been to borrow against the security of the policy to meet fees payable within the ten-year period, but interest paid to service such a loan does not qualify for tax relief. Now there is a move to provide ten-year policies which have worthwhile surrender values at an earlier date. The Scottish Provident Institution has issued a policy which acquires a good guaranteed surrender value plus bonuses after five years. That can be one way of tackling the problem of school fees which will be due within the next ten years. On the other hand the School Fees Insurance Agency pioneered the independent trustee arrangements whereby available capital can be paid in advance to secure guaranteed school fees due at any time in the future, without such an arrangement affecting the parents' tax position.

Sometimes parents would like to save something which can be given to a child when he or she comes of age, marries or needs to buy a house or flat. To avoid the possibility of capital transfer tax

being payable, it can be a good plan to build up funds with a life office so that a tax-free sum can be paid over.

A parent can arrange a policy on his or her own life on a trust basis with the child as the beneficiary. Premiums paid towards such a policy are likely to be outside the scope of capital transfer tax and should qualify for the normal life assurance premium relief. With this type of arrangement the policy belongs to the child from the outset. When a claim is paid the proceeds will be free from tax in his or her hands. The child's opportunity policy, issued by the non-commission-paying London Life Association, has a considerable amount of flexibility. It is written on a trust basis for a child, but the parent can borrow against the security of the policy or surrender it for the child's benefit for general maintenance or educational purposes. The policy can be arranged to mature at any time between the child's 18th and 25th birthdays provided it runs for a minimum of ten years.

Finally, if the aim is to pass assets to the next generation free from capital transfer tax at death, a profit-sharing whole life policy can be a good arrangement, written on a trust basis for the beneficiary. Here again although one pays the premiums from the outset the policy belongs to the beneficiary.



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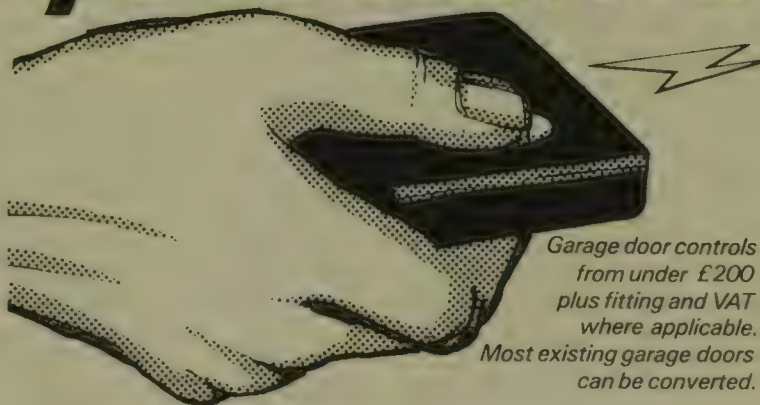
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'GIVE TO THOSE WHO
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Bordeaux tasting

by Peta Fordham

Early February is a good time to visit Bordeaux. The frenetic activities of vintage and fermentation are over, the new wine is stowed away for the moment and, though pruning and the necessary winter chores are going on in the vineyards, there is time to talk.

Following a train of thought on the future of the wine trade in Bordeaux started during my visit to Cordier last year, I wanted to talk this time mainly to *négociants-éleveurs*, those buyers and nurturers of wine who are naturally deeply involved. In this cautious region few people want to be quoted by name but discussion with one responsible authority on export with a leading company pretty well summed up what the majority of those to whom I spoke seemed to think, though this man was anxious not to represent it as anything but a private view.

"Everything," he said, "is moving towards the mass market, which is growing all the time," and this means that the *négociants* must deal in the moderately priced wines—*petits châteaux* and table wines. His great worry was about gaps in control for while some necessary rules and regulations do exist, the CIVB (the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux, which regulates everything to do with the wine) does not have sufficient power over distribution, something which is badly needed at this level of wine and, in particular, in the field of direct selling, a rapidly expanding outlet.

"The great châteaux are all right," he said, "and will remain so, for there is always a market for the top; and you will see that they are moving in the direction of making a 'second' wine, to promote their names and keep them well alive. The *appellations* cannot expand much but it is the name 'Bordeaux' which must always support the image and the *négociants* must unite. But," he added rather sadly, "they are still not thinking of the long term."

Other views expressed anxiety about the unpredictability of the market. Wine consumption in France itself is going down and some attributed this to a better heeled "young" demand for less but higher quality wine. But all seemed agreed on the need for more control. My own impression is that there is more good AC Bordeaux and Bordeaux Supérieur about in the region than I have seen for a long time, and at a reasonable price. But I am only reporting what is said and certainly many people are worried and realize that price rises will not, this time, cure current ills.

Clearly, the role of the *négociant-éleveur* is becoming more and more important. I spent a most instructive day with Barton & Guestier, one of the oldest leading wine merchants in this field, who still own properties, though

they are disposing of them. Their new winery at Blanquefort is a model of what it should be, in premises of surgical cleanliness. Here their expert wine buyers work with the growers from the moment the soil is prepared to the wine's ultimate departure from the Blanquefort cellars and a fantastic quality control operates all along the line. From several thousand samples offered, they will, perhaps, choose some 240, which will again go through further testing before final acceptance; and then, while the wine is being matured in ideal conditions, it is monitored right up to shipment at intervals so frequent that one might almost call it obsessive. But a great deal of money is at stake and the *négociant* has his reputation to consider. One or two things deserve note. The bottling plant is not run at high speed: filling is done at virtually gravity-feed speed to preserve the utmost integrity in the wine; and, by way of accolade, one third of Lafite is bottled here.

But taste is the final arbiter. A most varied and interesting tasting awaited me. Michel Fouchaux, the head buyer, and Michel Rossignol, who specializes in the Loire wines, had produced a Muscadet, a Sancerre and a Beaujolais of 1979, a Graves, a Mâcon and a Châteauneuf of 1978, a Côtes du Rhône of 1977 and a Médoc of 1976. A La Tour Blanche of 1975 and a lovely Langoa-Barton of 1973 completed the planned list; but we strayed momentarily into Burgundy to savour a Gevrey-Chambertin of 1978, which was startlingly "plummy" and then, by way of a curiosity, we tasted something few people meet—the *dry* wine of Yquem, which I found unattractive.

As might have been expected, the Bordeaux all came up well; but I was particularly pleased with the two Loires. The Muscadet was a nice supple wine; the Sancerre, fruity and typical of the best of the region, did something to console one for the outrageous prices this wine is now commanding in England. Barton & Guestier's buyers have obviously found dependable sources of Rhône wines—one does not like to suggest in Bordeaux that they could be supporting a Trojan Horse—but the Côtes was exceptional value and the Châteauneuf a huge bottle in waiting. And how unusual, in this area, to be able to compare the pupils of identical *élevage*. This was a most pleasant and impressive visit, with a lot to teach any wine-lover.

Wine of the month

Vina Ardanza 1973. This is a really fine Rioja: full, deep on nose and palate, with "old-fashioned" vinification flavour. Open well in advance: it will even develop the next day. £35.50 the case, from Laymont & Shaw, Millpool, Truro, Cornwall (VAT and carriage included); or single bottles from J. Watson, 2 Norfolk Place, London W2; Peter Dominic; and W. H. Cullen ●

Good for the liver

by John Morgan

Offal, I know, offends some people. My own family turn up their eyes at the idea of liver, kidneys, brains or tripe. But I do not share their view and here warn the equally squeamish that I propose to make several meals of it as I give an account of wanderings through Soho to Chelsea and west to Gloucestershire.

There are many who eat in restaurants who believe that human life is mirrored in the natural world and cannot bear to eat meat or fish. The unity of existence can make chewing not so remote a form of cannibalism. I would not go so far myself. Instead I hold a peculiar form of the anthropomorphic belief that identifies the human with the animal world. Being ignorant of how the human body works, I have always believed certain truths to be self-evident: namely, that if you ate liver, it was good for your liver; ate kidney good for the kidney; brains, good for the brain. I am assured by everyone I know—and some of them appear to be qualified to speak on the subject—that this is not the case. I will suppose they are right and that the object of my research—to consider how some restaurants cook liver—is no more than a piece of research, rather than a brisk renewal of a hard working organ.

First the Venezia in Soho. This is a fine place to eat, its clientele depending on the time of day. If you fancy staring at film directors or actors and actresses, it is not bad for a gape at lunchtime. More to the point, the linen is elegant and the service electric. Frank di Rienzo, the owner, is also one of the thinkers of the business; indeed, so much so that the café is growing in space and can now take 75 people, which suggests that he sees an evening business as brisk. That I presume would be provided by people with the puff to move up from the theatre world of about a quarter of a mile away. I would take a small bet he is right.

But the question of the Venezia's liver, or, as they put it, *fegato al burro* at £4.50: for the dotty anthropomorph it is perhaps a shade rare. But their Lacrima Christi at only £4.90 was great value and so was the fresh minestrone at 95p. A pal with me had an *escalope Milanese* at £3. The whitebait is held by those born on whitebait shores, like my pal, to be exceptional. If you can get in, it is your good fortune, especially if you have the luck to be there in the winter and indulge yourself with their Fresh Strawberries Romanov.

Strolling out of the Venezia and down Dean Street past the Terrazza put me in mind so much of my past when I ate there so often that I wrote down that this, too, was a proper place for some liver research. Here was the key restaurant of the 1960s, then awash with celebrities. The owners then were

Mario and Franco: to be seen there then was fame enough for some. So how was it doing under new ownership? After a decade's absence I found it looked much the same. Those lovely tiles on the floor will last for ever. The waiters are no longer dressed like sailors. I observed that many of the customers were foreigners. Were these Swedish journalists, these anguished American writers, these Germans here because of past repute? Or putting it differently, so what if they were? How was the liver? It was good and there was too much of it. My wife had, she said, "the best *spaghetti alla carbonara* ever" and then a very good halibut in oil, tomatoes, garlic and capers at £4.30 and thought that there was even too much of that. The vegetables run from 60p to 90p; a fillet of beef is £5.30, and the wine is not over priced. I doubt it will be the glamour-puss place it once was, but the food, drink and service stand up.

The next step in my liver pilgrimage took me to Drakes in Pond Place, just off the Fulham Road, a spacious place which will delight all those who like to look around in a restaurant. The food is very good here. My wife had salmon trout, which we know in Wales as sewin. Perhaps it was over-decorated with nuts, but the fish was fresh and properly cooked. That cost £4.75. I was tempted to have the pheasant they were offering instead of the suckling pig—either at £4.25—and I think I would have fallen from grace had the pig been on. Since it was not, I stuck to my task and chose the calves' liver with onions and fresh herbs at £3.95. It was the best. The wine here is slightly more expensive than in the other places I have mentioned. But is a French-bottled Savigny-les-Beaune 1976 expensive at £9.85? And, on the other hand, how much should you weigh in the balance the fact that in the other places the waiters were fine, but at Drakes you are served by women who are equally efficient and also pretty?

And so I went on my liver quest to a place where Celtic saints lived some 1,500 years ago which happens, fortunately, to be where I live, and asked the boss of the local pub, Roy Welch of The George at St Briavels, if he would cook me liver. I discovered that a neighbour and friend, Philip Toynbee, a writer given to thinking, shared my view that liver and onions made a great meal. "Burnt?" I inquired. "Burnt," he replied. "Me, too," said Mr Welch. And so the proprietor cooked us liver and we enjoyed it and pitied those who did not care for offal ●

Venezia Restaurant, 21 Great Chapel Street, W1 (tel: 01-437 6506).

Terrazza Restaurant, 19 Romilly Street, W1 (tel: 01-437 8991).

Drakes, 2a Pond Place, SW3 (tel: 01-584 4555).

The George Hotel, St Briavels, Lydney, Glos (tel: 0594 530228).

A Victorian melodrama

by J. C. Trewin

One of my colleagues grew so angry about *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, in revival at the National, that nothing could persuade him to endure the second half. Pronouncing maledictions on everyone concerned, from Tom Taylor, the dramatist, to the Cottesloe cast, he fled away into the night.

Agreed, the dramatic methods of 1863 were not those of 1981. But, personally, I could not have been happier to meet one of the century's most famous melodramas—not a melodrama only, but also, though Taylor may not have considered this, an odd shaft of light on the mid-Victorian world. Still, there is no need to insist on that. What matters in this restoration is a dramatist's sheer pleasure in plotting, in the run of narrative. Mostly black or white, doubtless; few half-tones; but from the first the Cottesloe audience was responsive, and aided by the proper resolve of the director, Piers Haggard, not to have his fun at the expense of a vanished world.

True, he need not have yielded to a temptation to heighten Hawkshaw. Who is he? Well, anyone who has glanced, even lightly, at Victorian drama must recognize him as the archetypal detective. I am not saying that Michael Elphick plays the dear man poorly. But in the Hawkshaw scenes there is a sense of self-conscious comedy found seldom elsewhere; once or twice, yes, but not often enough to disconcert us. Hawkshaw aside—and he comes manfully into his own in those final scenes, ending in a moonlit churchyard—it is a reasonably straight rendering of Taylor's tale of innocence abused and of evil triumphant until ultimate and sudden defeat. Does that sound ingenuous? It does, but it retains a theatrical impact.

I was glad to meet a renowned old piece treated with some respect. Few things have exasperated me so much as the cult of laughing, often maliciously, at these Victorian dramatists. They could be simple and they could be silly, but they should be permitted now and again to speak without distortion. Some of us will gladly remember Paul Copley as the sufferer of the title, and Jack Shepherd and Harry Landis in two other notable Victorian parts, the evil pursuers.

I feel a shade guilty, such is the pressure of fashion, in enjoying the Taylor resurrection more than Edna O'Brien's *Virginia*. That is not to disparage Maggie Smith's intensely felt portrait of Virginia Woolf, a near-genius excessively vulnerable, doomed by her sensitivity; a progressively tragic figure, greatly loved. This is rare acting, precise to a detail. What disturbed me at the Haymarket was a certain sense of intrusion. I have never been on Christian-name terms with the Bloomsbury

Group; and, though lucky to have with me a companion alert to every fact and personage, I wished that Miss O'Brien had been less single-minded, less prone to believe that everybody knew everything about the background. Miss Smith came through marvellously; so, in far smaller parts, did Nicholas Pennell as the unfailing, but deeply worried, husband, and Patricia Conolly as Vita Sackville-West, gracefully confident in the background. Yet, later that night, I did recall with wistful appreciation a play less admired, Peter Luke's *Bloomsbury*, which was somehow a completer statement, an intervening gauze removed.

Few pieces could contrast with this so strongly as *Hobson's Choice* (Lyric, Hammersmith), the Harold Brighouse comedy, 65 years old now, in which a stage Maggie is cheerfully one of the century's most successfully managing women in the theatre. Snatching a mild and illiterate shoe-hand from her father's cellar, she watches over him to the moment when Hobson's Salford bootshop can look into the not too distant future, with Mossop and Hobson—note the order—as a conquering sign in Saint Anne's Square, Manchester. Julia McKenzie is Maggie to the final assured intonation—no irrelevant sentiment here—and we could not ask better for her father, defeated by "uppishness", than Arthur Lowe, a tyrant steadily muted, or for her creation, Will Mossop, such an actor as Ronald Pickup, incredulous at what is happening to him.

Chapel Street, Salford, is immeasurably far from the estate in Turgenev's *A Month in the Country* and that skein of love and jealousy from the late 1840s. Russian drama then was infinitely more sophisticated than English work of the same period. At the Olivier, where Peter Gill uses the wide sweep of the stage as formerly he used the Riverside, the performance—in an Isaiah Berlin translation—is extremely elegant and natural, though too protracted. Memorable work by Francesca Annis, Ewan Stewart and Caroline Langrishe; but one could do with 30 minutes less text.

Little else has counted. An effort to revive major variety in the West End under the grim title *That's Showbiz!* (Phoenix) is generally run-of-the-mill, but does have a grand pair of jugglers, called Dr Hot and Neon, who work themselves into a last frenzy with flaring torches. Elsewhere, two warmly greeted performances had a "cult" quality. In *Aspects of Max Wall* (Garrick) a gentle clown meandered amusingly through a familiar ritual without persuading me that it was an event for the history books. And in *Waiting for Godot* (Old Vic) a South African cast, led by those charming players Winston Ntshona and John Kani, sought to use Samuel Beckett's tedious text to symbolize affairs in South Africa.

For real and for romance

by Michael Billington

John Cassavetes's *Gloria* begins with a classic image of New York. The helicopter-borne camera glides effortlessly through night-lit skyscrapers, circles round the Statue of Liberty in the early light, takes in the whole morning glory of the Manhattan skyline. It then zooms in on the tatty area round Yankee Stadium in the Bronx in the heat of the day, on kids clinging to the back of a bus, on a woman passenger crashing to the floor with a bag of shopping and no one stooping to help. That, too, is New York.

Reality is thus sharply contrasted with romance; and that precisely is the technique that Cassavetes uses throughout (well, almost throughout) this exhilaratingly enjoyable movie. He takes one of the stock cinematic fables (last seen in *Little Miss Marker*) of the child-hating underworld figure unwillingly tethered to a kid and then proceeds to give it the tang of truth and an aura of real wit.

For a start he builds the story not round a gangster but round a hardened gangster's moll (the formidable Gena Rowlands) who suddenly finds herself landed with a seven-year-old boy (John Adames) when mobsters wipe out his entire family. Cassavetes spares us little of the horror of the original slaughter in which jowly, blue-chinned men with shotguns besiege a Bronx apartment. And once Ms Rowlands is left with the child he emphasizes panic, flight and sheer awkwardness rather than the fun of the situation. They are constantly running, with attendant suitcase, from one hotel room to another and from one seedy quarter to another, hopping in and out of buses and cabs. I have seldom seen the sheer, plaguing exhaustion of city life better conveyed.

But yet the film is not depressing to the spirit. Partly this is because the character of Gloria herself is so robustly imagined and played. She is the archetypal tough-talker who, even when ordering a cup of coffee, snarlingly asks for "Milk and sugar on the side" and tells the snooping waitress, "Take a walk." Gena Rowlands, with her characterful face, broad shoulders and smart figure, also has exactly the right quality of someone who has seen a lot of life and who does not want to get embroiled in needless trouble. "I got my apartment, I got my friends, I got my cat—I don't want my face to look like a hamburger," she quips. Yet she also suggests the residual humanity of someone who cannot bear to see a child left to the mercies of the mobsters. It is a stunning portrayal of a woman who is tough, wary and ferociously independent.

Admittedly there are a few jolts in the narrative so that you wonder exactly where you are. And the ending (which I will not reveal) is vaguely puzzling in

that you are not sure whether to take it as reality or fantasy. But it remains a remarkable film in its eagle eye for detail (down to the quietly dripping nose of a frightened gangster), in its vivid use of some of the hellish purlieus of New York and, above all, in its portrayal of the unlikely relationship between a hard woman and a precocious boy.

Maurice Pialat in *Loulou* employs the Cassavetes style of catching reality on the wing: of not so much artfully composing a shot as of allowing life to spill all over it. The result is a well-observed movie but one that, for me, never digs deep enough into motivation, never gets beyond surface behaviour. Basically, it is the story of a middle-class girl (Isabelle Huppert) who abandons her ad-man husband (Guy Marchand) to go and live with a sexually insatiable petty thief (Gérard Depardieu). For a time the heroine is caught between two worlds but, despite lack of money and an unsought abortion, she remains enslaved by her working-class stud.

I do not deny that Pialat catches exactly the Parisian world of bars, cafés and small hotels where minor hoods throngingly congregate. One scene of a long Sunday lunch in the country also has a wonderful feeling of booze, food, random chat, sparkish gaiety and the sudden eruption of mania from a jealous husband. Pialat (who has made only five previous movies and who is obviously a lynx-eyed observer) gives one the savour of life like our own Ken Loach. Yet the film ducks several vital issues. The heroine comes from a world of books, conversation and bourgeois culture but Pialat never really explores what the absence of these mean to her. Love, or anyway sex, apparently conquers all. But I cannot believe she would not get as impatient with her randy slob of a lover as she had with her dried-up husband. Huppert and Depardieu are marvellous to watch; but for all its surface realism the film finally is a sentimentalized *Lady Chatterley's Lover*.

Just what *Nine to Five* is I shudder to think. It starts out admirably as a blow for women's freedom in which three secretaries (Jane Fonda, Dolly Parton and the superb Lily Tomlin) mutiny against a real chauvinist-pig of a vice-president. But it then dwindles into a loopy fantasy in which the three women kidnap their boss, keep him literally tied up at home and reform their office along practical, humanitarian lines. The intention is fine but the film comes perilously close to portraying the three women as scattily silly and in the end they have improved the office system without radically changing it. As an example of the way the film misfires, take one fantasy, table-turning scene in which Dolly Parton imagines herself as a lubricious boss treating her captive male secretary as a sexual object. I do not want to sound sexist but if that is meant to be a threat, its precise nature eludes me.

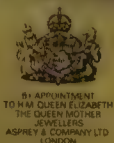
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Production problems

by Ursula Robertshaw

In a classic ballet where the choreography has been firmly laid down by precedent and memory, the two main reasons for differences in performance are interpretation of the characters and details of presentation and production.

Take *Giselle*, arguably the best loved and certainly one of the best known of romantic ballets, with its celebrated mad scene for the betrayed heroine in Act I and its "white" Act II.

Given an assured technique, there are many interpretations possible for *Giselle*—certainly so in Act I. She can be very young with an ingenuousness that only stops short of inanity; or she can be older and more sensible but swept off course by a whirlwind of infatuation. She can be gay and spirited, despite her physical frailty; or she can be waif-like and fey. Her attitude to Hilarion can be that of a young girl to someone whom she quite likes but had never considered as a lover, despite her mother's complaisance; or she may fear him from the start as an imposed suitor whom she would never willingly accept.

The Russian dancer Galina Samsova danced her first Covent Garden *Giselle* in February. She had been suffering from an injury and this was her first performance since recovery; but she is a strong, fluent dancer in the great Russian tradition and her firm technique carried her triumphantly through the rigours of the choreography. Her first entry in Act II when, raised from her grave by Myrtha, Queen of the Wilis, she spins *en arabesque*, was wonderfully fast—at times too fast for the orchestra; and throughout this act her exceptional lightness and purity of line were a delight to watch. As the peasant girl of Act I she wisely made no attempt to simulate extreme youth (she danced her first *Giselle* 20 years ago); rather she presented a shy young woman, over-sheltered by an anxious mother, whose frailty is as much of the mind as of the body. Her breakdown was credible and moving.

Her Albrecht, David Wall, is among the best at Covent Garden, noble in bearing, ardent in pursuit, strong in technique and tender and attentive in partnering. Hilarion was Stephen Jefferies, smouldering with righteous jealousy and making a genuine character out of a role that is often sadly hammed. Monica Mason's Myrtha is justly renowned, for her superbly smooth *pas de bourrées*, as if she glided on silken rails, for her huge, elegant jumps, and for her supreme authority.

Covent Garden's corps is in good form as regards the dancing, and this shows particularly in the second half of the ballet when individual personalities must disappear beneath the phantasmal quality of the ghostly dancers. Gerd Larsen as *Giselle's* mother, Berthe, executed a blood-curdling mime in her

relation of the story of the Wilis; and in the peasant *pas de deux* Stephen Beagley made a brave show, though Karen Paisey still looked tentative.

It is no mean tribute to the cast that they were able in a large measure to make one forget the lapses of this particular production. Visually Act I is horrid, with the peasant girls overdressed in crinoline-like costumes with overskirts and embroidered underskirts and frills and ribbons, all in nauseous pastel shades, rather like a box of cheap fondants. Act II is rather better, as thank goodness the designer had to make do with white; but even here the set looks like Act II *Swan Lake*, with a muddy pond centre stage that is never used—for Hilarion is harried to death upstage left instead of being driven, exhausted, into the lake by the Wilis.

Then there are little matters such as a Duke of Courland who thinks he is Henry VIII in both make-up and characterization, even to the point of having an ulcer on his leg to judge by his gait; a newly made grave which has a cross with many years' growth of lichen upon it; and, as this grave is "in unhallowed ground", it must follow that *Giselle* succeeds in stabbing herself at the end of Act I, instead of "making to do so": it is suicides, not betrayed maidens, who are denied the rites and rights of the church.

Above all there is the idiotic bit of production which compels *Giselle* at the end of the ballet to descend, clumsily and horizontally, into a grave upstage right, at some distance from the be-crooked one from which she rose, vertically, at the beginning of the act.

In ballet we swallow all kinds of improbabilities—sylphs, fairies, owl wizards, swan princesses, Wilis—but we will not accept incidental irrelevancies and lapses of logic. The superfluous grave, which aroused in an audience previously rapt a buzz of puzzlement, completely destroyed the atmosphere so carefully built up by fine dancing.

London Festival Ballet opened their season at the London Coliseum with Nureyev's lively and dramatic production of *Romeo and Juliet*, he himself appearing on the first night with Patricia Ruanne as his Juliet. He is still a fine dancer, a model of classicism; but he tended to dance to himself—and the audience—even during the most emotionally involved of the *pas de deux*.

Two nights later Jay Jolley, a tall, handsome dancer formerly with New York City Ballet, took over with the same Juliet and the two provided something of a revelation—for with this partner Ruanne suddenly took flight. We saw a pair of lovers who were almost children at first, suddenly maturing under the impact of violence and death. One or two rough places in the dancing will doubtless be ironed out as the partnership becomes established. Let us hope the moving freshness and intensity of interpretation will persist ●

Lulu's last act

by Margaret Davies

When Alban Berg died in 1935 he had completed the orchestration of only two of the three acts of his opera *Lulu* and fragments of the third. The first performance of the two finished acts took place in Zurich in 1937 and in this truncated form *Lulu* held the stage for more than 40 years as an acknowledged masterpiece of 20th-century opera. It was also a source of growing frustration to all who hoped one day to hear it as the composer intended, for the vocal score, which Berg was able to complete, included many indications of his plans for scoring the last act.

Initially Schönberg was invited by the composer's widow to furnish the missing orchestration but he declined, and after the successful Zurich performance Helene Berg decided against having the opera completed, subsequently refusing all access to her husband's material. Only after her death in 1976 was the ban lifted, enabling the work to be heard entire for the first time in Paris in 1979 in a performing version of Act III realized by the Austrian composer Friedrich Cerha. The first performance in Britain was given by the Royal Opera in a strong production by Götz-Friedrich, conducted with precision and illumination by Colin Davis.

It is a work of fascination and contradiction: there are unexpected moments of lyricism and tenderness among the mainly violent emotions expressed by the music which is set against a story of often repellent ugliness. Berg took his libretto from two plays by Wedekind, *Earth Spirit* and *Pandora's Box*, and his heroine is a complex amalgam. Part child of nature, part whore, she causes the destruction of all those who love her, men and women, and finally of herself. The last act now supplies the musical details of her frenetic progress through degradation at the hands of blackmailers in Paris to death at the hands of Jack the Ripper in London. The gain in dramatic impact was immeasurable. Producers have formerly shown much ingenuity in filling out the gaps with music from Berg's symphonic suite based on the opera, which includes sections from the closing scene but, viewed retrospectively, they were a poor substitute. At Covent Garden Götz Friedrich was able to concentrate his efforts on Berg's own long-awaited version of the last act but the invention and aptness of his view of the earlier acts were here lacking.

His set, designed by Timothy O'Brien, suggested a vast cage in which the action takes place after the characters have been introduced by the Animal Tamer. The black mesh could be faded into the background to concentrate attention on the Painter's or Dr Schön's establishments but the sense of enclosure was always apparent.

The build-up to the turning point in

Lulu's career—her shooting of Dr Schön—was brilliantly handled. As the characters arrived, hard upon each other's heels, to visit Lulu at Schön's house, a scene of almost farcical frenzy developed, the pace accelerated and for a moment comedy broke in—but only to heighten the dramatic impact of Schön's death.

Up-dating the action to the 1930s provided for some striking interiors and costumes, notably in the Paris party scene, but made nonsense of Jack the Ripper's presence in London then. Here there was also a blurring of the action which should take place in the close confines of an attic from which Lulu has no escape, but it was set in some undefined open space so that the tension of her encounter with her killer was weakened.

The American soprano Karan Armstrong's performance in the title role was a *tour de force*. She encompassed many of the facets of Lulu's complex personality in both her singing and acting but there was no hint of her vital magnetism.

The men who flock around her were interestingly portrayed and well contrasted: Günter Reich as the self-confident Dr Schön, Erik Saeden as the wheezy but touching old Schigolch, Ryszard Karczykowski as the personable Alwa, Robin Leggate as the Painter and the Negro, Emile Belcourt in the triple roles of Prince, Manservant and Marquis, and many others. Colin Davis ensured that their words were clearly audible and meticulously defined the individual musical strands so cunningly interwoven in this rewarding score.

Revivals of *Così fan tutte* and *Un ballo in maschera* painted a disturbing picture of the fluctuating standards achieved by the Royal Opera. The Mozart performance, conducted by Colin Davis, was polished in execution and the casting neatly balanced, the only newcomer, Stuart Burrows, offering a stylishly sung Ferrando, whose bashful manner contrasted well with Thomas Allen's insinuatingly ardent Guglielmo. There were unhackneyed portrayals of the ladies by Kiri te Kanawa and Agnes Baltsa and John Copley's well seasoned production provided a firm framework for the dramatic interplay between the characters. Of this there was little sign in the Verdi opera. No hint of secret passions bringing tragedy and death in their wake. Only a dull, grey production with two international stars singing unevenly and so uninvolved in their parts that they turned their backs on each other in the love duet. There were passages in which Montserrat Caballé spun a line of exquisite smoothness and others when Luciano Pavarotti's superb tenor rang out vibrantly and with burnished tone, but they were not enough. Only Renato Bruson's Anckarström conveyed any sense of dramatic impulsion, backed by Bernard Haitink's sound conducting ●



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May

Twenty years ago Yuri Gagarin became the first man to venture into space. In a special full-colour feature in the May issue of *The Illustrated London News*, Patrick Moore looks back at these years of manned space flights, and looks ahead to the space shuttle and the possibility of flights to Mars.

who played a large part in the election of Mrs Thatcher to the Conservative Party leadership and who drafted the party manifesto for the last election, looks ahead to the policies for the next Tory Manifesto

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Among the spring flowers there are many kinds of euphorbia, little blue-eyed Mary, *Omphalodes verna*, violets, anemones and primulas and bulbs such as sheets of blue *Chionodoxa luciliae* and scillas. There is a large collection of early flowering shrubs. At the far end of the dry stream a planting, chosen for brilliantly coloured stems, comprising willow and cornus varieties, is cut down in April to ensure next year's growth and a group of viburnums and grasses takes over. Then follow the early summer and the high midsummer poms, sometimes in mixed beds but often grouped in the gravel where they are easily seen and cared for. Denmans gravel gardening is an easy garden style and I will be surprised if it is not much copied.



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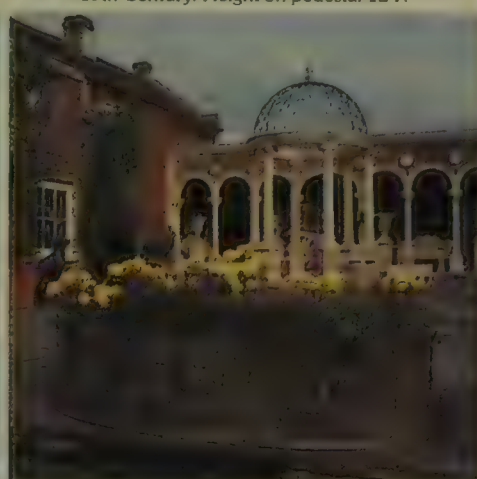
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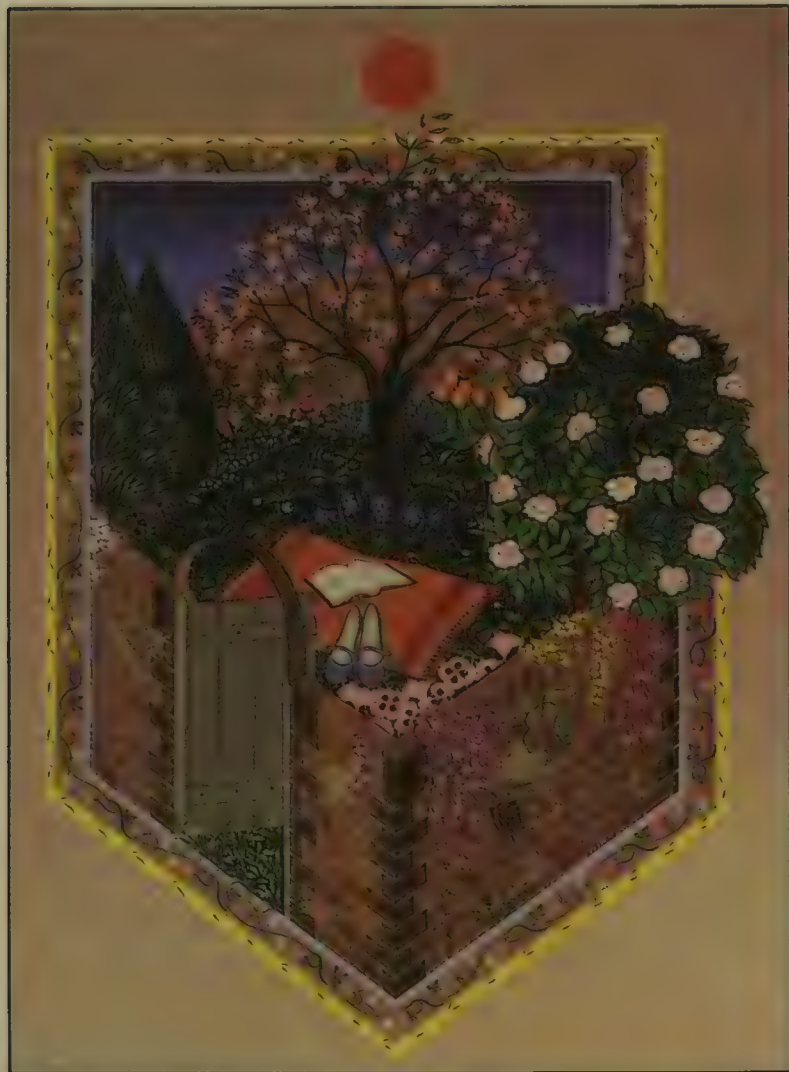
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Visions of tranquillity



by Ursula Robertshaw

Helen Williams lives and paints in a tiny cottage in Gloucestershire which she shares with her husband, Chris Robertson, and baby daughter Abigail. She is surrounded by pictures, her own and those by other artists, by scraps of embroidery, illustrations from old books, pieces of fabric, post cards, items of pottery, pretty or strange, tins which have taken her fancy—and by rugs, made by herself in cross-stitch.

All this enchanting clutter, together with many books, particularly those on wild flowers and birds, and collections of poetry, act, she says, as starting points for her pictures. She gives the immediate and the lasting impression of serenity and happiness and these are the qualities that radiate from her paintings.

Now in her 30s, she was born in Gloucester, went to school and art school in Cheltenham, then had three years at Canterbury, specializing in graphics and illustration. From there she went to Bristol University to gain a teaching certificate, after which she taught in Bedfordshire and Lincolnshire for three years. All the while she was painting; and soon she was given exhibitions, at City Gallery, Milton Keynes, Upstairs Gallery, Stamford, and at Cleo Laine's concert hall at Wavendon; her

first London exhibition was at the Portal Gallery in 1976—she has had four shows there—and she now exhibits regularly at Day's Mill, Nailsworth, near her home. Her next exhibition is at the Coach House Gallery, St Peter's, Guernsey, which begins on April 12 and lasts a month.

Her technique is that of a miniaturist, immensely detailed and precise; yet it is at the same time stylized. The most obvious parallel is with the late 18th-century Mogul miniatures. Flowers abound in both yet, although instantly identifiable, they are not naturalistic. The human figure, too—usually recognizable to those who have met her as Helen Williams herself—is treated as part of the design, simplified and worked out in terms of pattern-making and shape-filling. The results, as may be seen on this page, have a glowing, jewel-like quality and a magical tranquillity.

Several subjects predominate. One is the secret, dream garden, often presented as a knot garden, the knot being the endless one of love. The idea of enclosure, of safety and quietude behind a secure wall, is apparent in these works, together with a luxuriance of growing things that implies well-being. The sea is another favourite subject, often painted from memories of Tresco, where her holidays are spent. One picture, painted



last summer when Helen was expecting her baby, looks towards the lighthouse on the island, and although the sea is stormy the girl who is the subject is safe within her doors and the letter she holds—which can be read—bears an affectionate message from the absent lover and a promise of early return ●

Above, *Where all the winds of the West make a Wild and Desolate Music*, gouache on hand-made paper, 1980. Top, *Overlooking the sea and the sunset*, gouache, 1980. Top left, *The Secret Garden*, gouache on silk, 1979. Prices from about £75 to £600. View by appointment (tel: 045383 4567).

Division of trumps

by Jack Marx

For play at a high-level contract, the indispensable minimum number of trumps between the combined hands is commonly regarded as eight, though there are particular cases where one may get by with less. The most frequent (47 per cent) of the eight-card trump holdings are those divided 5-3 between the two hands and coping with them is fairly straightforward.

Not so far behind in frequency (33 per cent) is the 4-4 division and, because of their flexibility in play, they often produce more tricks than with a longer suit as trumps. However, a trump break worse than the normal 3-2 may upset them, though precautions can often be taken against that risk.

♠ A 9 5	Dealer South
♥ A	East-West Game
♦ 7 5 4 2	
♣ A J 10 7 6	
♠ K 6 2	♠ J 10 8 3
♥ K Q 10 5	♥ 9 7 4 3 2
♦ K 10 8 6	♦ 3
♣ 9 2	♣ 8 5 3
♠ Q 7 4	
♥ J 8 6	
♦ A Q J 9	
♣ K Q 4	

At one table in a team-of-four match South opened One No-trump (13-15) and North settled with no further ado for Three No-trumps. West led Heart King and game is now certain, for West cannot clear hearts on winning the diamond finesse. Declarer has been unlucky in that the finesse is wrong, but lucky in that West has the one combination in hearts from which the regulation lead is a high honour; a low card would leave the suit wide open. For that reason, Five Diamonds has the edge on Three No-trumps. Five Clubs, the longest suit, is inferior to both.

This was the unopposed bidding at the second table:

North	2♣	3♦	4♥	No
South	1♦	2NT	3♠	5♦

The partners played North's Three Diamonds as forcing, so the reluctant South had to find a further bid. He chose his better major, such as it was, with a view to no trumps, but North alarmed him by cue-bidding the other major with a view to a slam.

Again the lead was the Heart King, East playing the Two, and declarer promptly finessed his Queen of Diamonds. This held the trick, since West felt he had no safe and sensible lead if he took his King at once. South euphorically led a small club to dummy's Ten to lead a second diamond, and seemed undismayed when East showed out. He won the Ace and proceeded with clubs, but he had not timed the play well and will fail if West's timing is better.

West must in fact ruff clubs precisely in the fifth round, when South will have fully committed himself to discarding

one major suit or the other.

♠ A 9 5	♠ J 10 8
♦ 7 5	♥ 9 7
♠ K 6	
♥ Q 10	
♦ K	
♠ Q	
♥ J 8	
♦ J 9	

At this point West, having just ruffed the fifth club with Diamond Ten, can now draw a round of trumps with his King and exit safely with Spade King. South can ruff only one losing heart in dummy, and would be no better off if he had thrown a heart instead of a spade.

South should not have been quite so trusting when his trump Queen won at trick two. He should have ruffed a heart in dummy and led another trump, winning with Ace when East discarded. He can now ruff his third heart in dummy and play on clubs. West will be helpless whenever he holds either the King of Spades or as many as three clubs.

Less frequent among the combined eight-card trump holdings is the 6-2 (17 per cent) and it is usually robust enough to stand up to any but the most adverse distributions. This thesis seemed to be sustained by the events at one table during the fifth of the annual series of rubber bridge duplicate matches between the Lords and Commons that took place last October. For the Lords South made Four Spades against the lead of Diamond King.

♠ 6 5	Dealer North
♥ A Q 10 8 2	Love All
♦ A	
♣ Q J 7 3 2	
♠ K 10 8 3 2	♠ void
♥ 9 6 3	♥ K J 7 5 4
♦ K Q 9 5	♦ 10 4 3 2
♣ A	♣ 9 8 5 4
♠ A Q J 9 7 4	
♥ void	
♦ J 8 7 6	
♣ K 10 6	

South	West	North	East
1♠	No	1♥	No
3♠	No	2♣	No
No	DBL	4♠	No
		RDL	END

West made the unexceptionable lead of Diamond King and the play thereafter must be a matter of highly plausible conjecture. Ace of Diamonds was followed by Ace of Hearts, heart ruff, diamond ruff, heart ruff, diamond ruff. Declarer has now been reduced to Hearts AQJ9 and the three clubs. He exits with a club and scores all his four trumps, for each time he regains the lead he simply presses on with clubs. The redoubled contract was worth 830.

The Duke of Atholl as West at the other table against the same contract found the inspired lead of a small trump. Declarer was thus deprived of one of his diamond ruffs, losing a diamond, Club Ace and two trump tricks. Without this net score of 1,030, the Lords would not have registered their second win ●



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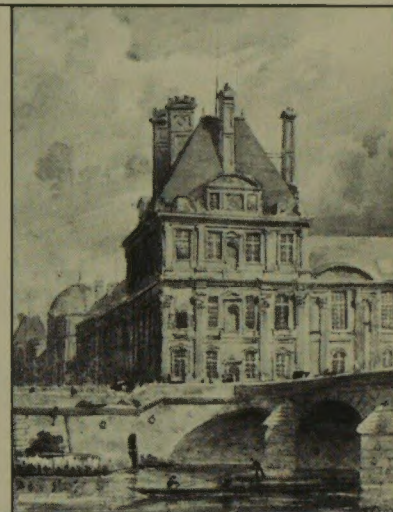
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Fashionable variation

by John Nunn

Like many other things, chess openings are subject to whims of fashion. A new variation will suddenly appear and for a couple of years players all over the world will use it and then, without any apparent reason, they will give up the line and move on to something else. A case in point is the Pelikan variation. Although this line dates back to the first part of this century it was only in the early 1970s that it was invigorated with new ideas formulated by the young Russian players Sveshnikov and Timoshenko. In the mid 70s tournaments were full of games in which this variation was used but now, although no refutation is known, it is suffering a considerable decline in popularity. Nevertheless it can still be recommended as a method of reaching interesting and double-edged positions, as occurred in the following game, played in the 1977 Lithuanian Open Championship.

Dementiev **Majorov**
White **Black**
Sicilian, Pelikan variation

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 | N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4 | NxP | N-B3 |
| 5 | N-QB3 | P-K4 |

The characteristic move of the Pelikan variation. Black gives himself a backward queen's pawn, but gains time by chasing the white knight.

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 6 | KN-N5 | P-Q3 |
| 7 | B-N5 | P-QR3 |
| 8 | N-R3 | P-N4 |

Sveshnikov's idea, which is designed to keep the knight on QR3 out of play for a long time.

- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| 9 | BxN | PxB |
| 10 | N-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 11 | PxP | |

Currently 11 B-Q3 is thought better.

- | | | |
|----|---------|------|
| 11 | ... BxP | |
| 12 | P-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 13 | N-B2 | O-O |
| 14 | N(2)-K3 | B-K3 |

The most popular move, but 14... B-Q2 and 14... B-K5 are also possible.

- | | | |
|----|--------|--|
| 15 | P-KN4? | |
|----|--------|--|

An extravagant move designed to hold up Black's ... P-KB4. Although this idea initially scored some wins later games proved that the weakening of White's kingside gives Black too many attacking chances.

- | | | |
|----|----------|-------|
| 15 | ... Q-R5 | |
| 16 | B-N2 | P-K5! |

In return for the pawn Black clears the long diagonal for his bishop, the king's file for his rook and the K4 square for his knight.

- | | | |
|----|-----|--------|
| 17 | BxP | QR-K1! |
|----|-----|--------|

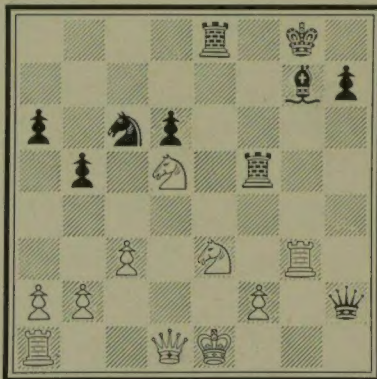
17... N-K4 18 P-KR3 P-B4 19 BxP BxB 20 PxP Q-K5 also turned out well for Black in Trabattoni-Sveshnikov, Marina Romea 1977, but 17... QR-K1 threatening 18... BxNP looks

even better.

- | | | |
|----|-------|------|
| 18 | R-KN1 | P-B4 |
| 19 | PxP | QBxP |
| 20 | BxB | RxB |
| 21 | R-N3 | |

Stopping the threatened mate on KB2. 21 R-N2 has been suggested as an improvement, but 21... Q-R6 attacking the rook is a strong reply since 22 K-B1 R(1)xN and 22 K-Q2 R(4)xNch win for Black.

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 21 | ... QxP | |
|----|---------|--|



- | | | |
|----|-------|--|
| 22 | RxBch | |
|----|-------|--|

White had been counting on this resource, which seems to force a draw after 22... KxR 23 Q-N4ch K-R1 24 QxR Q-N8ch 25 K-Q2 QxR 26 Q-B6ch K-N1 27 Q-N5ch. But Black has a surprise ready!

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 22 | ... K-R1! | |
|----|-----------|--|

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|----|------|--|
| 23 | Q-K2 | |
|----|------|--|

Forced as 22 Q-N4 QxPch 23 K-Q1 RxNch 24 NxR R-K8 mate and 22 Q-Q2 KxR win for Black.

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 23 | ... RxN | |
|----|---------|--|

- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| 24 | R-N3 | N-K4 |
|----|------|------|

Material equality has been restored but with the White king hopelessly trapped in the middle of the board Black must be winning. Indeed Black wins after 25 NxR N-Q6ch 26 RxN Q-N8ch 27 K-Q2 RxQch 28 KxR QxR and 25 R-Q1 Q-R8ch 26 Q-B1 N-Q6ch 27 K-K2 (27 RxN QxQch 28 KxQ RxR 29 K-K2 R-Q4 is also hopeless) N-B5ch 28 K-K1 RxNch 29 PxR RxRch.

- | | | |
|----|------|--------|
| 25 | K-B1 | Q-R8ch |
|----|------|--------|

- | | | |
|----|-------|--------|
| 26 | R-KN1 | Q-R6ch |
|----|-------|--------|

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 27 | N-N2 | |
|----|------|--|

Or 27 R-N2 N-B6 with the decisive threat of 28... Q-R8ch.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 27 | ... R-Q7! | |
|----|-----------|--|

A neat finish. 28 QxR N-B6 29 Q-B4 N-R7ch 30 QxN Q-Q6 mate and 28 Q-K3 RxPch 29 QxR Q-Q6ch 30 Q-K2 R-KB1ch 31 K-K1 N-B6ch followed by 32... NxRch are terminal so White resigned.

Congratulations to Jon Speelman on becoming Britain's fifth grandmaster. The second half of his title was gained at a tournament in Maribor last October, where he finished in second place behind the Yugoslav grandmaster Kovacevic but ahead of many other titled players. Readers of this column will be familiar with his dynamic style and at 23 he has many years of improvement ahead ●

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